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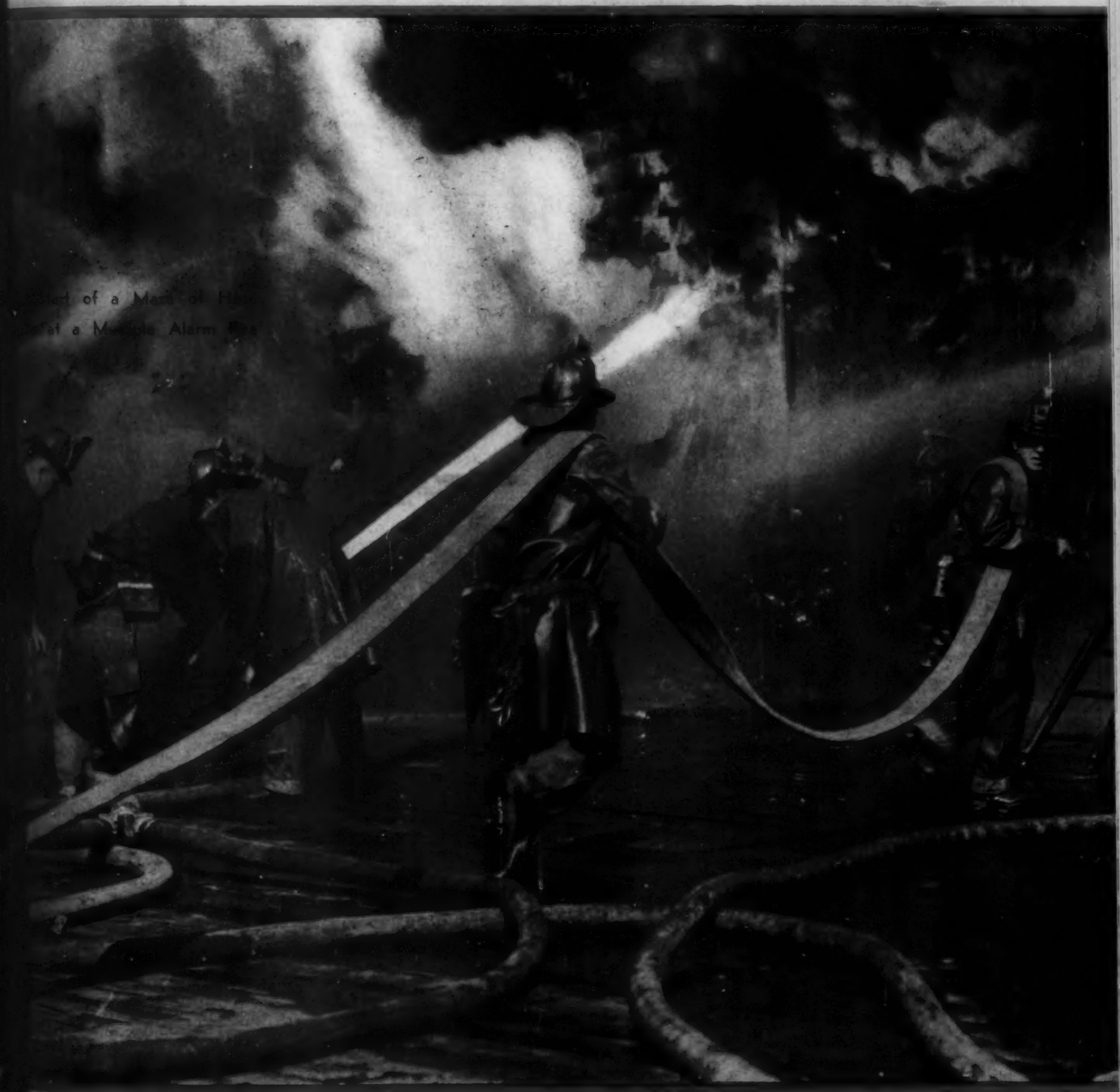

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Lasting Friendships

LAST month we told about Chief George M. Kellogg of Sioux City, Ia.—a FIRE ENGINEERING subscriber for more than 50 years.

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The Publishers

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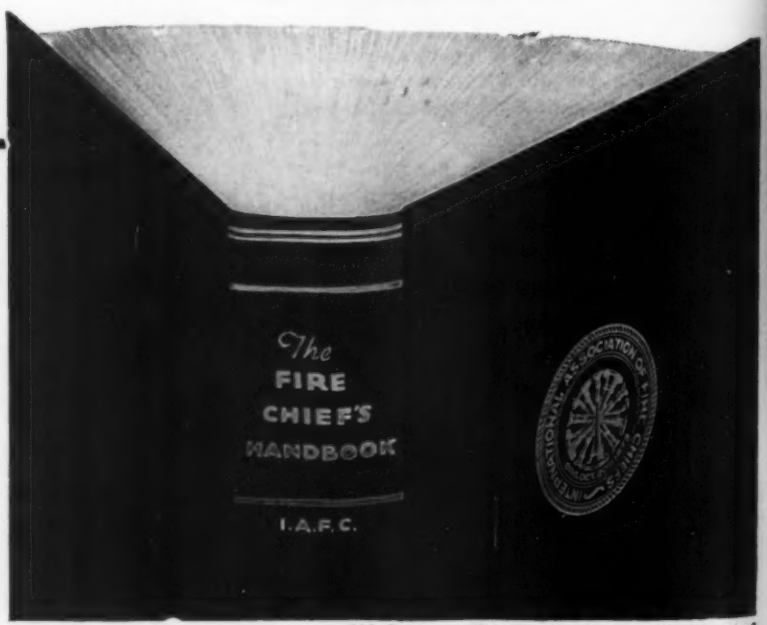

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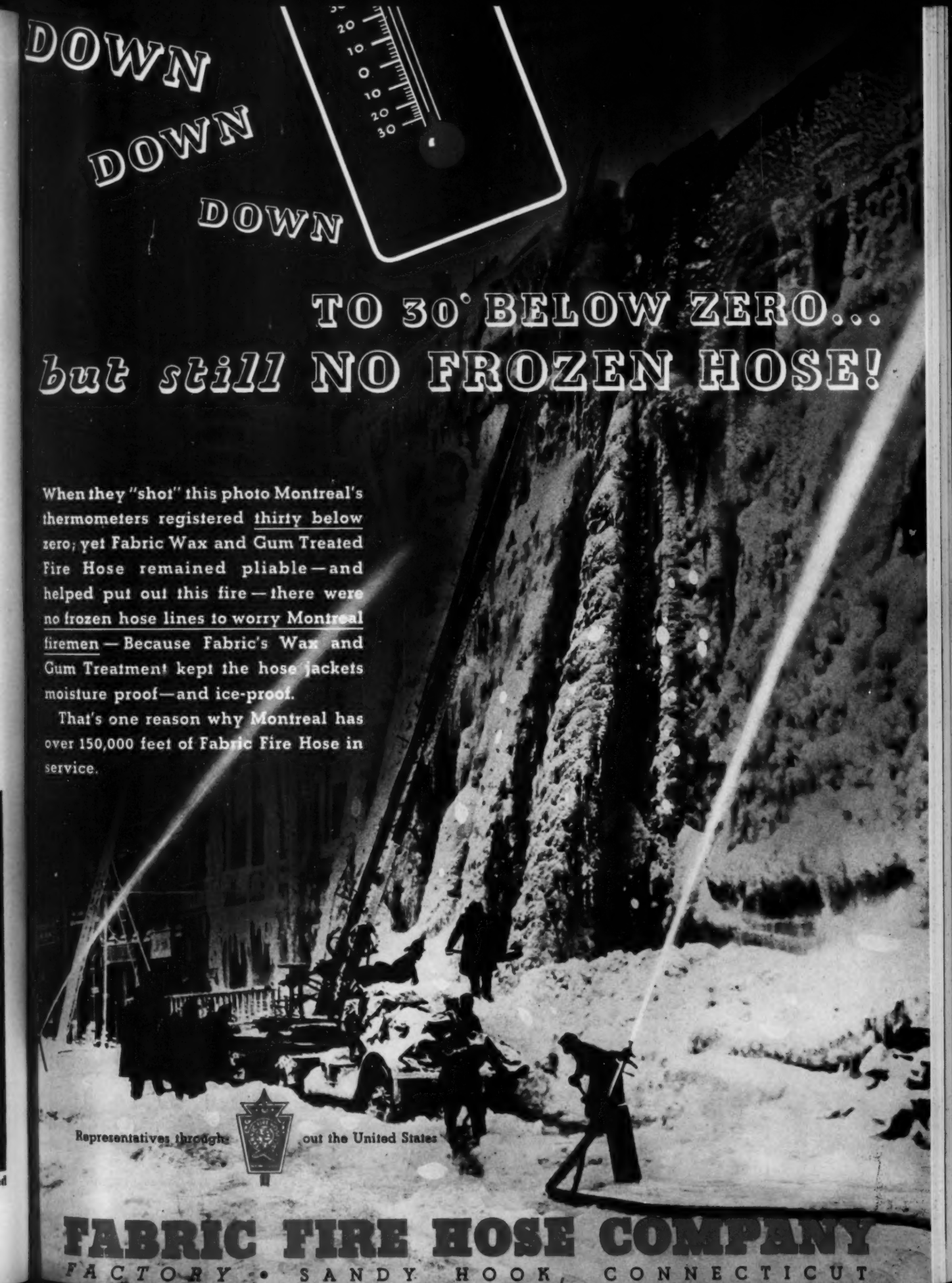
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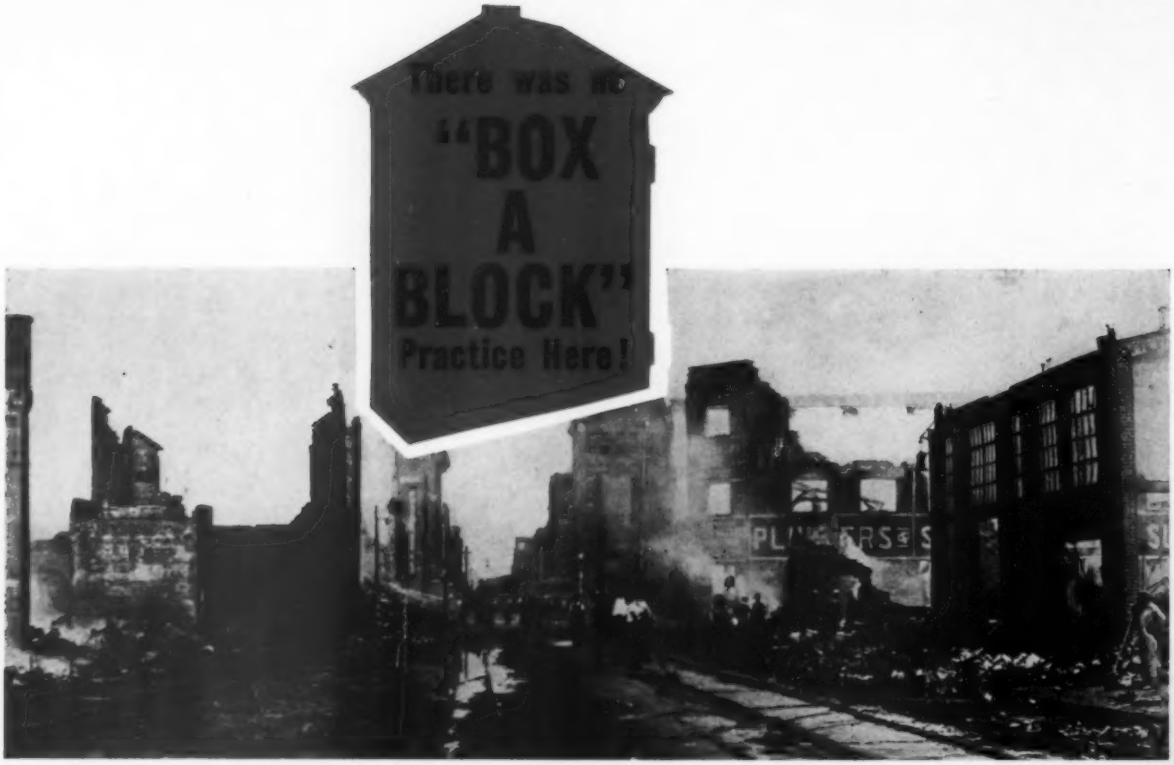

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The Journal of the Fire Protection Profession

Volume 91 MAY, 1938 No. 5

With the Editor

And It Happened! This journal has consistently opposed the trend in theatre management which permits the presence of young children in theatres unaccompanied by parents or guardians. In New York City, for example, one adult matron is permitted to look after the safety of youngsters filling an entire theatre.

The danger is not from fire, but from panic. There are already too many instances on record in the annals of the American Fire Service where loss of life or injury to children has resulted from a thoughtless cry of "Fire!"

When this matter was called to the attention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs in session at Oklahoma City last October by the Editor, it was not expected that there would be any early demonstration of the danger of the practice. However, the unexpected has happened: thirty-four children were trampled to death in a motion picture theatre in Sao Paulo, the second largest city in Brazil on April 10. There was no fire. Some child shouted "Fire!" when one of the scenes of the film being displayed showed an aeroplane opening fire on another. In the frantic rush to exits which followed, over one hundred children were injured, thirty-four fatally. Children even jumped from the balcony to the orchestra in their blind stampede to escape the imaginary fire.

As stated in the September, 1936, issue of this journal, theatre proprietors in the great majority of instances are concerned chiefly with the making of money. They will take every chance that city officials will permit. For, after all, they feel that anything a municipality allows is safe enough for them, and furthermore, the blame will not be on the proprietors if anything happens.

No matter how well a theatre may be built; no matter how fire-proof it is; no matter how rigidly standee ordinances are enforced, the hazard to large groups of youngsters unchaperoned is always present.

Cities which today permit children in theatres without adult protectors are setting the stage for just such a tragic happening as occurred in Sao Paulo in April. Now is the time to remedy the situation. It is too late when frantic parents are crowding around the city morgue to identify the battered bodies of their young ones.

Fred Shepperd

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Shower of Bricks from This Wall Fatally Injured Five Firefighters

Five Killed by Falling Wall

Only Two Left of Company Working at Paterson, N. J., Warehouse Blaze

PATERSON, N. J., is still stunned by its loss. Deputy Chief James P. Sweeney is dead. So is Captain John Davenport, and three firemen. They died in action.

It was a tragic end. A fire at which they were working was practically out. The men were extinguishing a few small fires that remained and then, without any warning, a brick wall crumbled and the group of men in an alley were showered by falling bricks.

The department had been called to fight a fire that had started at 2 p.m., Saturday, March 12, in the warehouse of and adjoining the Quackenbush Department Store. A special sale was in progress in the store and the place was well filled.

The warehouse included a three-story brick structure, which was formerly a church, and a three-story brick building, formerly a garage. The warehouse was well filled with furniture, bedding and other merchandise.

From the basement of the warehouse, an underground passage led to the basement of the department store. A bridge connects the second floors of the warehouse and store.

When the fire broke out it threatened to spread to these connecting passages. The rear of the store is provided with a sprinkler system and this helped the firemen in keeping the flames from entering the store through rear windows.

In the warehouse were located the cabinet making shop, refrigerator repair service, and upholstery shop. Flames spread so rapidly that two furniture polishers in the building were forced to leap from the second floor.

As smoke entered the store, customers were requested to leave. This was done without any disorder. The management then assembled all the employees on the main floor, made sure that all were accounted for, dismissed them, and closed the store.

When the first companies arrived, the warehouse fire was well advanced. The first alarm was sent at 1:58, the second at 2:01, third at 2:09, fourth at 2:12, fifth at 2:14, and a sixth at 2:23. The alarms brought out thirteen engine companies, three truck companies, Chiefs' cars, police cars and ambulances. Three ambulances with doctors remained at the scene during the fire.

During the afternoon cracks appeared in a chimney on the Prospect Street side of the building. Chief Coyle ordered an aerial ladder moved to avoid needless damage, and men were directed to push in the chimney with heavy hose streams.

The chimney fell inside the building. The fire was considered under control at 5 p.m. Chief Coyle then directed some of the companies to return to quarters as only minor fires were burning in different parts of the warehouse and these were being wetted down by streams from adjoining roofs.

Early in the evening the Chief went away and left Deputy Chief Sweeney in command of three or four companies that still remained. Water was being poured onto the ruins.

Deputy Chief Sweeney with Captain Davenport and the members of Engine 5 entered an alley about 8 feet wide which separated the old church property from the building formerly used as a garage. From the alley the men were trying to pour water on a fire that was still burning

Aerial View of the Department Store Warehouse Fire

Fighting the Warehouse Fire

in the center of the brick warehouse.

At 7:50 there was a cracking sound and a section of the old church building toppled over on the men in the alley. All were buried with the exception of one fireman who at that moment was busy pulling in hose. He ran out calling for help. Police and firemen rushed in, and an alarm was sent out calling back the fire companies from headquarters. Ambulances were also called. A radio alarm brought all scout cars to the scene.

Quick Rescue Work

Coordinated work of the rescue workers soon uncovered the men. Chief Sweeney was pronounced dead when brought to a hospital, as were Firemen Lynch and O'Neill. Captain Davenport and Firemen Rodeski who were taken to another hospital were dead when carried into the admitting room.

Chief Coyle returned when the emergency call went out, and he took charge of the resue work. When he found out that the five men were perhaps fatally injured, he collapsed. He was rushed to headquarters where an emergency bed was set up. The following morning his condition was improved and he was removed to his home.

While the fire was at its height, aid was rushed from the nearby municipalities of Prospect Park, Haledon, and Little Falls. Companies from these places were stationed in the vacated houses of the city to fill in if other calls came in. Among those who responded with the outside companies was Chief James L. Sweeney of Clifton, a cousin of the late Deputy Chief Sweeney.

A short distance from the warehouse was the State Theatre which was well filled with children for the Saturday afternoon show. A patrolman was detailed to the theatre. He spoke from the stage and informed the audience that there was no danger, but that it should leave as quietly as possible, so that return tickets could be given.

Salvation Army on Scene

Smoke entered the barracks of the Salvation Army and for a time endangered the records. After the danger of fire to its quarters had passed, the workers prepared coffee and sandwiches for the firemen.

The fireman who escaped the shower of bricks collapsed after his terrifying experience.

Of Company 5 only one man remained on active duty. It was the fireman detailed to operate the pump.

A scene full of pathos and the tradition of the fire service took place when he returned to headquarters with his apparatus.

Under the rules of the department, when a company returns it must report to the superior officer. A report is usually made by the Captain or senior member of the company. But of the entire company, the pump operator was the only firemen left to report.

He went to the office of the Battalion Chiefs. They were all at the fire. He then went to the office of Chief Coyle, who was being revived after his break-down when he returned to the fire.

Clicking his heels together, the operator said:

"No. 5 reporting back to quarters." Then he added, "I'm all alone, Chief."

And both men wept.

W. W. Imboden Dead

Walter W. Imboden, for twenty-six years a fireman of Washington, D. C., died at a local hopsital following an attack of acute indigestion. He was forty-eight years old and a nephew of the Confederate hero, Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden. He was a son of Major James J. Imboden, also of the Confederate army. His widow and three daughters survive.

South Carolina Firemen to Meet

The South Carolina Firemen's association will hold its thirty-third annual convention in Charleston, S. C., June 8 and 9, Chief John H. Wohlers, President of the association has announced.

A program of entertainment for delegates and visitors is being arranged. Official headquarters will be at the St. John Hotel.

The first day will be devoted to business, which will be carried over to the second day if necessary. On the final day there will be motor apparatus and hose reel races. This program is in charge of Chief H. G. Fischer, of Orangeburg.

This will be the first convention held in Charleston since 1926, when the association met here in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of Chief Louis Behren's career as a fireman. Chief Behrens was President of the association from the time it was formed in Georgetown until 1922. Last year Chief Wohlers was elected President.

D. G. Spencer.

Snow Halts Aid to Village

Englewood Branch Fire Alarm Office, which handles all fires south of Thirty-ninth Street in Chicago, had its hands full during the blizzards of April 6 and April 8, when many outlying companies became snowbound.

Early on the morning of April 6 Chicago was asked to aid the neighboring village of Evergreen Park, which has only one volunteer company. In responding to a cottage fire at 102nd Street and Spaulding Avenue, in the suburb, the lone company became snowbound. Chief Alarm Operator William Sheridan, of the Englewood office, dispatched Engine 121, a quadruple combination, Engine 92, and Truck 24. Because of the impassable condition of the village streets, few of which are paved, none of the companies were able to reach the scene, Truck 24 getting closest—a block away. Chicago firemen carried hose "doughnuts" nearly a mile over the snow covered prairies, only to find there were no hydrants nearby. The house burned to the ground.

On the afternoon of the 8th, a fire was reported from the edge of the city in the airport district at 5604 S. Nordica Street. Engine 127, responding on a still alarm, became snowbound. Chief Operator Sheridan ordered a box struck and three more companies were dispatched. Engine 64 was ordered to fill in the vacated territory and Squad 9 was sent on special duty to see if they could get through with enough hose to get a plug stream on the fire. However, one company managed to plow through the snow, which was six feet deep in spots, and the fire was stopped, after the roof and part of the second floor had burned off the frame building.

Robert Greenock.

Organizing Rural Communities For Fire Control

Forming of Programs for Rural Fire Protection Must Include Educational Activities in Fire Prevention and Cooperation of All Farmer Interests in Fire Fighting

THE prosperity of the farmer and the safety of his family rest to an important extent upon dependable fire control. Although progress has been made in controlling farm fires, there remains much to be done in the development of efficient systems of rural fire prevention. This is evident from the fact that American farm fires annually take a toll of 3,500 lives, cause property losses of approximately $100,000,000, and in addition are the source of destruction of much valuable live stock. Naturally, such waste impedes the full development of agricultural resources.

Farm Fire Protection Problem In Itself

Farmers, as a class, have reason to give particular attention to the reduction of fire hazards and the adoption of protective measures. Their problem offers difficulties not usually encountered near population centers. Many farms are more or less isolated and beyond the reach of organized fire protection which increases the difficulty of fighting farm fires and emphasizes the need for preventive measures. Although proper insurance coverage helps to cushion the loss of property, nothing ran replace the loss of life. Besides, there are intangible losses involved which cannot be adequately covered by insurance, as, for instance, the inconvenience and loss of time through interrupted activities.

All Agencies Must Cooperate

It is essential that the cooperation of all agencies—the general public, local communities, federal, state, and local governments—be enlisted to complete the task of reducing these losses to a minimum.

A rural fire prevention program calls for leadership. It would seem logical for chambers of commerce in rural communities to furnish such leadership, but when such an organization is not available, the leadership must be assumed by some other organizations or individuals, such as a farm or civic body. volunteer firemen's association, forest fire officer, county extension agent, or rural school teacher. Any group of citizens interested in the protection and safety of their community would find it well worth their effort to organize and engage in rural fire prevention activities.

The town or village Fire Department is justified in extending fire protection service to surrounding rural areas, for after all, the prosperity of a town is largely dependent upon the patronage afforded its merchants by neighboring farmers.

But to organize programs of rural fire protection goes further than providing apparatus and men to fight fire. Such work includes educational activities in fire prevention and formulation of plans for farmer cooperation in the event of fire.

This article, reprinted from a Fire Prevention Bulletin issued by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sets forth in a very complete manner the essential steps in setting up a rural fire protection program.

EDITOR

Organizing a Comimttee

A rural community fire prevention program requires organization. There should be an active all-year-round Fire Prevention Committee in every community. Perhaps in most instances there should be one in each township, with representatives from each school district. To initiate the work of organizing a committee, the president of the chamber of commerce or the head of some other organization should call a meeting of those whose cooperation is desired. At this meeting a report should be presented of the local fire waste situation, the need for organized community effort, a suggested program, and a plan for the participation of the local bodies. From each such body approval of the plan should be obtained, with promise to cooperate, including the appointment of a representative to serve on the Fire Prevention Committee. To obtain the best results, the committee should be organized for continuous service.

Choice of Personnel

The Fire Prevention Committee should include among its personnel the representatives of various rural interests, such as the agricultural organization leaders, business men, rural educators, Parent-Teacher Associations, clergy, women's clubs, rural press, local fire insurance agents, forest fire organization, volunteer firemen, 4-H Clubs, rural Boy Scouts, and Future Farmers of America. The exact personnel and size of the committee depends upon community conditions.

Quailties Needed In Chairman

'In every community there are men with the qualities of leadership in constructive civic affairs. Out of this select group of men the Chairman of the committee should be drafted. It is not essential that he possess detailed fire prevention knowledge, or that his experience in this field be extensive, but it is important that he have executive ability and the desire to render such important service to his community. It has been demonstrated that the success of the work depends to a great extent upon the enthusiasm and organizing ability of the Chairman.

Planning the Program

The development of a constructive fire prevention program must be built around local requirements and needs. New committees should avoid a too elaborate program. If, at the outset,

a few important projects can be successfully carried through, the committee will be stimulated in the future to undertake further activities. In working out a few projects successfully it will also become better informed concerning the farm fire waste situation and the preventive measures that may be taken to improve conditions.

Prominent speakers may be secured from the state agricultural college, Fire Marshal's office, underwriters organizations, National Fire Waste Council, State Forest Service and other agencies, to discuss the various aspects of fire protection and prevention. Such addresses will give the committee a better understanding of the essential factors that relate to their local problems and enable them to take more intelligent action.

The Difference Between Organized and Unorganized Rural Protection

Left—This isolated dwelling without fire protection was an easy victim to the flames. Right—Here the firemen have arrived in time to save the building. With no department or water available, the structure would have been destroyed.

The program may be divided into two main functions, the first function having to do with a specific fire protection program and the second relating to education. It may be advisable to create two or more subcommittees, in order that each may concentrate on its particular program. Local conditions will indicate whether or not this should be done.

The activities enumerated below are based upon the experience of rural fire prevention experts. Not all may be practical in any one community, but the lists will suggest others which can be carried on successfully by the local committee.

Subcommittee On Public Fire Protection

1. If the community is without such protection, the committee should undertake to organize, equip, train, and maintain a rural community Fire Department, or arrange for cooperation with Fire Departments of nearby towns. Study the needs of the rural Fire Department and determine whether the personnel and apparatus are sufficient in quantity and quality to cope with the fire conditions that exist. The committee should earnestly endeavor to follow the standard requirements established for rural Fire Departments.

2. To secure the proper training and control of the personnel of the Fire Department, arrangements should be made to have the Chief or some assistant attend the fire school. Fire colleges are now held annually in most states and the committee should encourage the attendance of properly selected firemen. In several states the services of a competent Fire Department instructor may be secured without cost.

3. To investigate the reliability and adequacy of the fire alarm system. If there is no such system, arrange for one to assure prompt Fire Department service.

4. To study the water supply from a fire protection standpoint. Wherever possible, provide for the building of cisterns on farms and near rural public buildings that Fire Department pumpers can use for water supply. Rural Fire Departments commonly use a ½-inch nozzle which requires about 50 gallons of water a minute (3,000 gallons per hour) for an effective stream. Sufficient water supply for at least one hour's pumping should be available. If a small stream is available, an ample supply of water may be provided by the building of a dam. It is best to make the full capacity of the tank or reservoir 4,000 gallons to allow for the tank not being full at all times. Another method is to have farmers instructed to bring with them milk-cans filled with water, so that sufficient water will be available to recharge empty tanks. The recent development of tank trucks for forest protection offers another source of help which, in certain localities outside of the hydrant zone, may represent the best service.

5. To provide runways for Fire Department pumpers to available streams and ponds and roadways to the farm itself to prevent miring and to assure prompt service.

6. To make a study of road and traffic conditions to insure the rapid response of apparatus to alarms in any section. Maps may also be prepared for the use of the Fire Department, showing the location of all farm buildings in areas with high forest fire hazards and the source of all available water. Water hole maps and related information can be secured from some State Forestry Departments.

7. Contact public utilities, such as gas and electric light companies, for suggestions as to what should be done with the gas services or gas main and the electric lines in the vicinity at the time of fire.

8. Secure regular inspections of public buildings, grain elevators, and warehouses by a competent fireman or by members of the Fire Prevention Committee.

9. Encourage the installation, maintenance, and correct use of the proper first-aid fire appliances in farm homes, barns and in other rural buildings. In the larger towns where there is a municipal water supply available, consider the possibility of protecting

This View Was Taken Ten Minutes After Fire Had Started in a Barn. With Community Fire Protection Available, the Story Might Have Been Different

life hazards with automatic sprinkler systems in buildings in which large numbers of persons assemble, such as schools, churches and motion picture theatres.

10. Organize a system of policing to prevent curious onlookers from blocking the path of the fire fighters and apparatus.

Subcommittee On Education

The purpose of this committee is to educate the entire community in fire fighting and fire prevention. All phases of the subject should be included—from fire control, protection from lightning, and proper construction, to the simplest common hazards found on the farm.

1. Sponsor seasonal fire prevention campaigns.

(a) International Fire Prevention Week.
(b) Christmas hazards campaign. Here should be stressed tree and candle hazards, the dangers of temporary wiring, and the value of first-aid appliances.
(c) Winter and heating hazards.
(d) Spring clean-up campaigns.
(e) Independence Day hazards.
(f) Forest, brush, grass fires and dry weather hazards.
(g) Moist hay and grain hazards.

2. Organize a Speakers Bureau.

Select men and women who are qualified to speak on fire prevention and arrange to supply speakers for farm organization meetings, schools, Parent-Teacher Associationes, Forest Fire Wardens' meetings, and other gatherings. Outside experts should occasionally be invited to speak at local meetings to obtain specialized knowledge of fire prevention methods. The committee should seek the cooperation of the local clergyman and, on occasion, it should promote school oratorical contests on fire prevention.

3. Secure active cooperation of local press, farm weeklies and other publications and keep same advised as to progress of committee work.

(4) Schools.

(a) Arrange for teaching of fire prevention in the schools. The preparation of a carefully planned course of instruction, with at least half an hour every two weeks devoted to the subject, is important. Information concerning such courses of instruction which are in use will be supplied upon request.

(b) Provide "farm inspection" blanks which may be distributed to all the pupils at regular intervals. Stimulate interest in fire prevention in the schools through talks by firemen and others, essay, poster, slogan and oratorical contests, and suitable plays.

Other Activities

1. Some other avenues through which tangible results may be accomplished are the use of motion pictures, radio and educational booths at county and state fairs. First aid and

Little Chance of Saving This House When Fire Attacked It and No Water Was Available

life saving demonstrations are of great value and may be given before meetings of school children, 4-H Clubs, and others. Instruction with regard to fire hazards to assure proper adult performance should not be overlooked and extension work, firemen's short courses, and high school community programs should keep the subject alive among the adult citizenry.

2. The committee or a sub-committee may also undertake to investigate every fire and, if possible, determine the origin. The press should be given information as to the actual causes of fires and methods by means of which they could have been avoided. A map should be kept of the geographical location of fires and their causes studied to see if there is a similarity in time or place of origin. This activity will be of aid in determining what preventive measures should be emphasized and disclose fires that are of incendiary origin.

3. Use should be made of the literature and posters made available by the various national fire prevention organizations, insurance companies, and government departments.

4. Study the local laws on fire protection and prevention to determine whether they are defective; for example, the electrical code should conform with approved standards. If the law is found to be adequate, attention should be given to correcting any possible defects in its administration. Other laws having to do with the construction of chimneys, roof coverings, and the inspection of buildings and electrical equipment should likewise be considered. Are there adequate laws providing for disposal of flammable slash found along roads and if so are such laws being properly engorced?

5. Promote the enactment of the Model Arson Law, which is a most effective medium for curbing incendiarism. The committee should encourage a community sentiment against the arsonist and an alertness to detect and report to the proper authorities cases where arson is suspected. Only through recognizing that the arsonist is a public enemy and through cooperation of all citizens in running him down, can this crime be stamped out.

Rural Fire Protection

The Mecklenburg, N. C., County Commissioners are planning to provide fire-fighting equipment for rural residents of the county. A committee representing the Mecklenburg Farm Mutual Insurance Association appeared before the Commissioners to ask that small fire trucks be purchased and stationed at three points in the county.

Some of the association members told the County Commissioners that fire insurance rates in the rural areas of the county would be reduced if the stations were established.

D. G. SPENCER.

Ladder and Water Tower Combined

For the city of Los Angeles, Cal., the Underwriters have insisted that water tower respond on first alarm to the high value district. A special water tower crew was provided, but for the past two years the tower was only used three times.

Water Tower in Action

To meet the requirements of the Underwriters and at the same time to provide a truck having greater utility, Chief Scott decided that the water tower should be combined with a ladder truck.

To give the crew complete protection a 4-door all-steel sedan type cab accommodating seven men is provided. The water tower will extend to a height of 65 feet and the nozzle is provided with four sizes of tips, 1½, 1¾, 2, and 2¼-inch. With the 2¼-inch tip it is thus possible to discharge 2,000 g. p.m.

Three controls are provided on the mast for rotating the nozzle and elevating and lowering the nozzle. In addition to these nozzle controls, the whole mast may be rotated from the turntable on the platform and the mast may be raised or lowered to any desired position. The mast is spring raised and can be put into operation quickly and at any angle required for efficient use.

The mast can be inclined at an angle that will permit the nozzle to discharge directly into a window and thus in cases where high wind prevails the stream from the nozzle is not broken up, but full benefit is obtained from the water.

There are four inlets, 3½-inch diameter, with clapper valves, which give an input capacity to the tower equal to eight 2½-inch inlets. This design is in keeping with the practice of Chief Scott of having the minimum number of hose lines in the street.

When the tower is in action, stability is provided by a sliding type of frame chock on the tower truck frame which permits a wide spacing of the supports. When the mast is in the bedded position, it provides no interference with the vision of the tillerman at the rear.

The tillerman's seat and protecting windshield with the steering gears is offset to the right so that a minimum overall height is obtained and yet the tillerman's vision is not obstructed.

A total of 403 feet of ladders are carried on the truck. This is a greater footage of ladders than usually found, but provides the maximum of utility for a vehicle of this type. In addition, life nets and other equipment are also carried.

Chief Kenah Broadcasts

William H. Kenah, Chief of the Fire Department, Elizabeth, N. J., was a guest speaker on the Ben Bernie nation-wide radio broadcast for U. S. Tires on Wednesday evening, April 27. He spoke to an audience estimated at more than 10,000,000 listeners.

The Chief took part in a dramatized account of a recent occasion when he and his chauffeur narrowly averted a disastrous smash-up—while racing to a fire.

Side View of the Combined American-LaFrance Water Tower and Ladder Truck Designed by Chief Scott

PROMOTIONAL STUDY COURSE

Herein is presented a series of definitions, questions and answers designed to aid fire department officers in preparing themselves for promotional examinations. In this department, which appears monthly, will be included questions typical of examinations held throughout the country.

Definitions

Fulminates: Metallic salts which are explosive with heat or friction.

Fuse: Device for breaking an electrical circuit which may become overloaded.

Fuse (powder): A train of powder or a fuse which leads to a charge of powder.

Fusible Link: As used on fire doors, etc., it is a small metallic piece which melts upon heating, and is made of bismuth, tin, lead and antimony. Links are ordinarily made to fuse at 165° F.

Gable Roof: A sloping roof forming a vertical triangle.

Gas Safety Valve: A safety device to prevent the escape of gas from meters during fires.

Questions

(To be answered in next issue)

1. (a) How would you ventilate a building for smoke and heat?
   (b) How would you ventilate for gases and fumes which are heavier than air?
2. At a fire, you encounter large quantities of nitric acid spilled on a basement floor, whereon are also quantities of excelsior. What precautions would you take?
3. When is dynamite most dangerous? State precautions that should be taken in handling it?

False and True Questions

(Is each question false or true? Answers in next issue)

4. T F—Fire is apt to rekindle in a mass of material, if same has been completely blanketed or cooled down below its ignition point.
5. T F—Members of the Fire Department are forbidden to smoke.
6. T F—No special equipment is necessary for fighting cellar fires.
7. T F—Ladders sometimes act as insulators and prevent the receipt of shocks from live electrical wires.
8. T F—Water and soda-and-acid extinguishers produce largely a blanketing effect.
9. T F—Stream from a soda-and-acid type extinguisher is a good conductor of electricity when used on electrical fires, where high voltage is involved.
10. T F—Salt in water causes the solution to become a greater conductor than fresh water.
11. T F—All fires can be extinguished successfully by means of extinguishing agents providing cooling effect alone.
12. T F—Carbon dioxide is harmless to the finest of materials and leaves no trace when removed by ventilation.
13. T F—All soda-and-acid extinguishers should be recharged at least once a year to insure maximum efficiency.
14. T F—Individual members of the fire company are dispatched to investigate alarms sent in by telephone before the company responds.
15. T F—Water used on fires involving sodium peroxide, turpentine and ether may tend to spread the fires.
16. T F—Vapor is produced by the solidification of liquids.
17. T F—The proper combination of chemicals in soda-and-acid type extinguishers produces sufficient carbon dioxide gas under pressure to expel the liquid contents of the extinguisher.
18. T F—When it becomes necessary to cut electric wires, firemen should cut but one wire at a time and take due precaution to protect themselves and others from danger of shock.
19. T F—Knowledge with reference to buildings in their districts, enables men in a district to do more efficient fire fighting.
20. T F—Carbon dioxide gas in sufficient quantity to be very effective as an extinguishing agent is expelled from soda and acid type extinguisher.
21. T F—Breaking down of insulation is one of the chief causes of fires in connection with electrical transformers.
22. T F—Electrical systems may be the cause of fires rekindling on premises previously involved with fires of other than electrical origin.
23. T F—Firemen need not concern themselves with suspicious circumstances in connection with a fire, unless detailed to do so by an officer of the department.
24. T F—The most common causes of electrical fires are arcs and overheating.

Completion Statements

25. If the commanding officer at a fire finds he has more apparatus than is necessary to handle the situation, he should .....
26. If the relief fails to report at the time the period of duty of a floor watch is up, the man on duty should .....
27. If a company commander receives authentic information that a member of his company has a veneral disease, he should.....
28. If a fire fighter were ordered by a police officer on duty at a fire to enter a burning building, the fire fighter should .....

Answers to Questions in Previous Lesson

1. The handling of a fire is usually divided into six operations, as follows: (a) size-up; (b) calling of help; (c) saving of life; (d) covering exposures; (e) extinguishing fire; (f) overhauling.

These six operations may be outlined as follows:

Size-up: The size-up consists of a quick analysis of the fire, taking into account the various details which will enter into the combatting of the blaze, including size and construction of building, contents, life hazards, progress of fire and direction of travel, atmospheric conditions, direction of wind, exposures, auxiliary fire protection available for use by the department.

Calling of help: This operation depends upon information gained in the size-up. If conditions at the fire indicate that more help will be required than is responding on the alarm transmitted, such a call for help must be made at once.

Saving of life: This operation demands first attention at all fires. Life is always considered of greater value than property, and hence is treated accordingly. Of course, while saving of life is being given attention, the calling of additional apparatus can be performed by a man assigned for that purpose. In other words, it is not necessary to await until the maximum results have been accomplished in the saving of life before transmitting call for help. The nature of the fire, the life hazard, and other conditions disclosed by the size-up determine the apparatus, equipment and personnel required for protection of life.

Covering exposures: There are two types of exposures to be covered—interior exposures and exterior exposures. Covering of exposures ordinarily receives first attention in fire-fighting operation. Of course, where the fire is small and there is certainty it will be promptly extinguished, the covering of exposures is of secondary importance. On the other hand, where the fire is extending and possibly making its way through a structure by means of concealed passageways, the covering of exposures must receive first attention. Little will be accomplished if the fire at first point of contact is extinguished and it is found later that during the period, while fire was being extinguished, it had traveled through concealed passageways to upper parts of a building, involving larger areas, and making the task of the department much greater. Covering of exterior exposures is usually a bigger task, in that the fire must have obtained considerable proportions before it endangers surrounding buildings. This operation almost invariably necessitates the use of heavy streams and may require the services of a large number of companies to carry out properly the necessary steps. Efficiency in covering exposures is of equal importance to efficiency in fighting fire.

Extinguishing fire: This operation is the major operation of all Fire Departments, and, broadly speaking, it includes covering exposures, as well as actually fighting the fire. The methods of extinguishing the many types of fires are varied, each fire requiring a particular method and particular apparatus.

Proper fire-fighting entails the use of proper equipment and in the proper manner. Careless use of fire streams may result in excessive water damage, while the use of improper appliances may slow up the operations of the department and result in greater fire loss.

Overhauling: Overhauling is the clean-

ing up after a fire, and making sure that all fire has been extinguished. It includes draining of the excess water from the building, shifting stock to locate concealed fire, opening partitions, ceilings, etc., to make certain that fire is completely extinguished.

2. Four building materials which are considered non-combustible are: terra cotta, brick, concrete, and steel.

3. Hydrant gate valves are used on hydrants not equipped with independent gates on the various outlets, and where the single line being connected may later be followed by additional lines to be connected to the same hydrant without shutting off the water. In other words, when the first company arrives at a fire and connects to the hydrant, in order to get a stream on the fire quickly, and where an additional line will have to be stretched from the same hydrant as another company rolls in, the hydrant gate valve is employed so that the succeeding line can be put in operation without interfering with the line already connected to the hydrant. Thus it is good practice for the first company connecting to a hydrant to place gates on both outlets, if it is likely that the hydrant is to be subsequently used by another company. If the pressure at the hydrant is good, and if the maximum number of lines are to be taken from the hydrant, hydrant Y-connections, with gates, are put in use. If two-way gates are used, each outlet on the hydrant will thus provide connections for two separate lines.

4. True; 5. True; 6. True; 7. False; 8. True; 9. False; 10. False; 11. False; 12. True; 13. True; 14. True; 15. True; 16. True; 17. True; 18. False; 19. False; 20. True; 21. True.

22. . . . positive displacement. . . .
23. . . . pyroxylin. . . .
24. . . . 14.7. . . .
25. . . . tandem.

New Haven Plan Meets

Members of the New Haven County Fire Chiefs' Emergency Plan held their monthly meeting at Guilford, Conn., on April 19, with Chief J. S. Pachl as presiding officer. Assistant Chief Clarence Norton, Guilford Fire Company, welcomed the guests in the absence of Chief F. M. White.

Colonel Charles W. Lockhart, Governor's Foot Guards, who is chairman of one of the committee on the Tercentenary celebration at New Haven, gave a brief talk on what had been accomplished to date and extended an invitation to the volunteer departments to take an active part in the mammoth parade to be held in that city.

The Committee on the Annual Banquet of the Plan reported that the banquet will be held in conjunction with the installation of officers on May 17. The affair will take place in the Sea Shell Inn., Boston Post Road, at Madison.

The principal speaker of the evening was L. A. Vincent, an engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who spoke on the work of Fire Departments in relation to salvage. In connection with his talk, Mr. Vincent showed a sound picture, "The Municipal Salvage Man," which proved instructive and entertaining. After the meeting a luncheon was served by members of the Guilford department, with Chief Francis E. Ingals as host.

THOMAS F. MAGNER.

Hotel Rates for the I. A. F. C. Convention

The following schedule of rates has been quoted by the membership hotels of the New Orleans Hotel Association to take effect during the coming convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, which is to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt on November 2 to 5. Rates given are in all cases per day:

Hotel DeSoto
Single rooms without bath, $3.00.
Double room without bath, 2 persons, $4.50.
Single room with bath, $3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.
Double room with bath (double bed), $5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00.
Twin bedded room with bath, 2 persons, $6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00.

Hotel Monteleone
Single room with bath, $3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50.
Double room with bath (double bed), $5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.
Twin bedded room with bath, 2 persons, $6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00.

Hotel New Orleans
25 Rooms, single with bath, $3.50.
25 Rooms, double bed with bath, 2 persons, $5.00.
10 Rooms, twin beds with bath, 2 persons, $6.00, 7.00.

Jung Hotel
Single room with bath, $3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50.
Double room with bath (double bed), $5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.
Twin bedded room with bath, 2 persons, $6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00.

Lafayette Hotel
Single room with bath, $3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50.
Double room with bath, $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00.
Twin bedded room with bath, 2 persons, $7.00.
Twin bedded room without bath, $4.00, 5.00.

La Salle Hotel
Double room with bath, 2 persons, $4.50, 5.00, 5.50.
Twin bedded room with bath, 2 persons, $5.00, 5.50, 6.00.
Double room without bath, with running hot and cold water, $3.50, 4.00, 4.50.
Twin bedded room without bath, with running hot and cold water, 2 persons, $4.00, 4.50, 5.00.

Pontchartrain Hotel
Apartment: Twin beds with bath, 2 persons, $8.00.
Apartment: Three beds with bath, 3 persons, $13.50.
Apartment: Four beds with bath, 4 persons, $15.00.

Roosevelt Hotel
10 Rooms, single with bath, $4.00.
10 Rooms, single with bath, $4.50.
15 Rooms, single with bath, $5.50.
20 Rooms, single with bath, $6.50.
15 Rooms, double with bath (double bed), 2 persons, $5.50.
25 Rooms, double with bath (double bed), 2 persons, $6.50.
50 Rooms, double with bath (double bed), 2 persons, $7.00.
50 Rooms, double with bath (double bed), 2 persons, $8.00.
60 Rooms, double with bath (double bed), 2 persons, $9.00.
45 Rooms, twin beds with bath, 2 persons, $8.00.
50 Rooms, twin beds with bath, 2 persons, $9.00.
50 Rooms, twin beds with bath, 2 persons, $10.00.

St. Charles Hotel
Single room with bath, $3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50.
Double room with bath (double bed, 2 persons), $5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.
Twin bedded room with bath, 2 persons, $6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00.
Suites: Consisting of parlor, double room with twin beds and bath, $12.00, 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00.

Firebrace Chief of London Fire Brigade

Commander Aylmer N. G. Firebrace, R. N. (retired), a deputy Chief of the London Fire Brigade, has been appointed Chief Officer, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chief Officer Vice-Major Cyril C. B. Morris, M. C.

New York Firemen to the Rescue

Flames which shot through the windows of a burning house at St. Mark's Place, New York City, trapped a number of the tenants. Those at the left, in the picture, are anxiously awaiting to be rescued. The firemen succeeded in guiding all to safety.

THE ROUND TABLE

For Practical Discussion of Current Fire Department and Fire Management Problems

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE FIRE SERVICE

PERSONNEL managers can classify men much in the same manner that the farmer grades his apples or other produce, and the storekeeper his merchandise. Each type seems to stand out as a distinctive item.

All types of men apply for the fire service. Those who have had a meagre schooling and those who have been fortunate enough to attend college; those who are mechanically minded, and those who are not; those who are of the athletic type and those who have only physical qualifications to get by the examination; those who are mentally alert and those who may be termed slow thinkers. The department has all of these types and the alert officer soon learns the limitations of each.

What then may be considered the best type for the fire service? Is education to be preferred to brawn? Is military training an advantage? Does the man who is handy with tools make a better fireman?

These are the questions that are answered in this discussion. The problem in full appears in the box on this page. In the box on the following page is the problem that will be discussed in the following issue. If you have any problems that you would like to see discussed in this department, write to the "Round Table Editor," FIRE ENGINEERING, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

Discussion of the Question

David F. Glines, Chief, Southgate, Cal.: The qualities I look for in new recruits are youth, because of its adaptability; physical perfection, because of the strenuous tasks imposed during the stress of emergencies; intelligence that will allow a man to see his mistakes and shortcomings and to correct them accordingly; a mental attitude that will lend itself willingly to discipline and will refrain from grumbling and other agitation; willingness to learn and excel in competition with other men, and a healthy ambition to become an officer thorugh legitimate means; reliability, so that his action may be gauged accurately beforehand; ability to do the tasks given him in a workmanlike manner; sufficient education to permit understanding and as a basis for higher learning; tact that will permit him to meet the public and not make enemies for himself and his department; character that will permit no compromise with honesty, and a reputation in the community for his honesty, industry, fair dealing and intelligence.

I think that men with military training make better firemen. R. O. T. C. graduates, C. M. T. C. graduates, National Guard members and members of the Officers Reserve Corps make excellent material. Young men recently discharged from the regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps are also in the same category.

I do not believe that the high school or college graduate is better equipped to enter the fire service. In my opinion the school system should institute at least a two year course in Junior College to give young men who desire to make the fire service their profession, a thorough theoretical knowledge.

I feel that a man of 30 or under is best adaptable to enter the fire service.

Men should have a high school education or its equivalent. Mental and physical alertness go hand in hand in most cases. Married men seem more stable than single men, and are less likely to cause the Chief or his department embarrassment through non-payment of debts, drunkenness or other escapades. The highest standard should be maintained in any sized department.

In my opinion, the discipline in the Fire Department does not necessarily mean that it has to be of the military type. A discipline that will secure the instant and willing obedience of any lawful order is indispensable. With men with military training and the proper officers, such discipline and morale building would be easy. Morale, as I understand it, is that knowledge in the heart of a man that tells him he is the best man, on the best shift, in the best company, with the best captain, under the best Chief, in the finest department in the country.

To get morale of this type, a department and its officers must deserve such thoughts from the men. They must fight for them when they are right and punish them when they are wrong. Idleness is the biggest foe of morale in departments. Waiting for the bell which does not ring often, will cause even a good man to eventually lose interest in his profession. Idleness brings grumbling and discontent and should be dealt with accordingly. On the other hand, useless tasks and burdening the men with overwork and under pay do the same thing. A balanced work, fire prevention, and school schedule will do much toward keeping the men in good physical and mental condition.

All of these observations are necessarily an ideal and do not mean that they are applied in my department exactly as set forth here. They are, however, an object toward which we are striving and should be considered as such.

L. R. Morris, Chief, Ames, Ia.: I prefer the man who is mechanically inclined to the others suggested. Military training is not important, if a man has the right makeup, nor is a high school or college education, as it doesn't take an educated man to make a good fireman. As for the age of a fireman, I think those within the ages of 25 and 35 make the best. The man of 25 has made up his mind as to what vocation he wants to follow and shows better judgment than the man of 21. The ideal fireman must have good health, be active, alert, courageous, have a good deal of personality and must not be afraid of hard work. He must be willing to take orders from others. The size of the city influences in no way these qualifications.

Napoleon Atyotte, Chief, Hibbing, Minn.: I like the executive type of man, because he usually has all three features and has a fuller knowledge of his duties. A man with military

HERE IS THE PROBLEM

What type of man is your choice for the fire service—athletic, mechanically inclined, or the executive type?

Is the man with military training better adapted to the fire service than the one without it?

Does the high school or college graduate fill all the requirements for a good fireman?

What age is best suitable for one to enter the fire service?

What fundamentals do you consider necessary for a good fireman?

Should physical and mental requirements be different for a city of 20,000 than for a city of 200,000 population?

training is not better adapted to the fire service, especially where departments have regular training classes, so as to detect the qualifications of men who desire to enter the service. I don't believe high school or college graduates always fill all the requirements for a good fireman. A man can have a very good education, yet may never make a fireman. I prefer to give the young man of 18 a chance to enter the Fire Department, as he is much easier to train and he takes his work more seriously than an older man. By the time he reaches the age of 21, he fully realizes the value of a fireman.

A good fireman is a credit to the public which he serves. He must be clean, honest, dependable, and always ready to perform his duties. He is a product which his Chief must sell to the public. A department is only as good as its head and members. Well disciplined men, together with good department morale, make for the best department.

I would say that physical and mental requirements are no different in a city of 20,000 than in one of 200,000. A fireman must be in good sound condition, regardless of the size of the town. When we ask for a new fireman, we want the man best qualified for this work.

E. I. Kingsley, Chief, Aberdeen, S. Dak.: I think the ideal fireman is a combination of the athletic and mechanically inclined types. One who has had some military training is often superior to the one who hasn't had any. The high school or college graduate often falls short of filling all the requirements for a good fireman. The man of 25 is best suited for entering the fire service. Natural firemanic ability is the fundamental qualification of a good fireman.

Paul Godesiabois, Chief, East Moline, Ill.: I would choose the mechanically inclined man for the fire service. Military training does not necessarily fit a man for Fire Department activity, nor does a high school or college education. He must have good common sense above everything else. I prefer to have new recruits as young as possible. The same requirements hold true for cities of all sizes.

H. G. Putnam, Chief, Winona, Minn.: I would say of the three types named, the athletic and mechanical are the most valuable to most departments. In some cases, military training helps to develop better firemen. The matter of education is not of prime importance. Many men make first class firemen and yet would have trouble passing the examination. I prefer to have men within the ages of 25 and 30 entering the fire service. To make a good fireman, a man must be alert, intelligent, willing and able to do a day's work. I see no reason why requirements should be different for cities of different sizes.

W. J. Hudson, Pleasantville, N. J.: Mechanically inclined men are better suited for the fire service. The man with military training is usually the better fireman, as is the man with high school or college education. I think the age of 21 is best adaptable to enter the fire service. Ability to obey orders is one of the fundamental requirements of a good fireman, regardless of the size of the city he serves.

J. J. Clark, Chief, Iowa City, Ia.: I prefer a man for the fire service who is both athletic and mechanically inclined. One who has had some military training is often easier to train. High school or college graduates very often fall far short of making a good fireman. I feel that 25 years of age is the best time for a man to enter the Fire Department. He must have a cool temper, strong physique and must be quick to think and make decisions. All cities should have the same requirements regardless of size.

Otto Geisler, Chief, Leavenworth, Kan.: My choice of a man for the Fire Department is the executive type, as a man of that calibre seems to understand better and is more willing to learn. We have several men in our department who have had military training and they are far ahead of some of the others in obeying orders, and are often easier to handle. The high school boy has a lot to learn about the ways of men and what it means to obey orders. In the matter of the age best adaptable to enter the fire service, I would say the younger the better.

The Fire Department needs men who are honest, who use common sense, and who can obey orders, without trying to tell his superior what he should do.

I feel that the mental and physical qualifications for cities should be the same regardless of size.

Allen D. Judson, Chief, Stratford, Conn.: I do not believe it makes any difference which type a man is as long as he has a good head and knows how to use it. I do not believe it matters a great deal whether a man has military training or not. I have both in my department and can see very little difference. A fair education is sufficient. The ages between 21 years and 31 years are better for entrance into the fire service. The best fireman is one with a good steady mind, who has lots of nerve, and the ability to use his head. I see no difference in the physical and mental requirements for a city of 20,000 and a city of 200,000.

R. M. Milan, Chief, Huntsville, Ala.: Mechanically inclined men are more preferable, as Fire Department work has become a mechanical operation. I find that a man who has had military training is superior, for military service requires discipline which is very similar to the discipline needed in the Fire Department for the proper execution of duties. A man with a common education is as apt as any who has had a high school or college education. The ages from 25 to 30 are best suited, as a man is choosing his vocation at this time.

Physical and mental qualities are the two greatest factors. A man must also be of normal weight and have a calm and quick mind. These qualifications are the same everywhere, as the needs are very much the same.

Albert L. Luedeke, Chief, Freeport, Ill.: The Fire Department should have all three types of men to make it an all around department. The question of whether military training makes a better fireman is controversial. A man with military training does make a good fireman and yet we have men in our own department who never have had it and yet are very good firemen and officers as well. I feel that the college graduate is not suited to Fire Department activities, as he must be distinctly fire minded. If not, he will have to be educated in the department. I think the ages of from 25 to 35 are preferable to any others.

It is fundamental that a fireman be strong, fearless, courageous, and that he have a fair education. He must be a quick thinker. These qualifications must be the same for every city.

H. J. Callahan, Chief, Fort Dodge, Ia.: My ideal fireman would be a combination of all three types. If he has had some military training, he is more likely to be superior to those without it. If he has a good education, he is apt to be better qualified, provided, of course, that he is physically sound and has ambition and is willing to work. To enter the fire service, he should be between the ages of 21 and 30. His fundamental qualifications must be those of good judgment, good education, imagination, a sound body and a willingness to work. These are the same wherever there is a Fire Department.

W. A. Berger, Chief, Fremont, O.: Whether a man should be athletic, mechanically inclined or possess executive ability depends upon the position he is expected to fill. I would say the man with military training is the most desirable. A good education is necessary, provided he is in good health and is level headed. Twenty-one years of age is the best time for any one to enter the fire service. The qualifications for a good fireman are youth, health and level headedness. These are the same in every city for the hazards are very nearly the same.

A. M. Jaeger, Chief, Ecorse, Mich.: From my own experience I believe that the man who is mechanically inclined gives the most efficient service, as Fire Department work is a profession of its own. As there are numerous mechanical devices in this service, a man is better fitted if he has ability, knowledge and many other qualifications. I believe that military training helps, if only from a disciplinary standpoint, as the average layman has not this training. The high school or college graduate, in spite of his advanced learning, has many things to learn after graduation to meet all the requirements of the fire service.

I believe that the best age for entering the fire service is between the ages of 21 and 31 years. We have adopted this plan and adhere to it to the letter.

The fundamentals necessary for a good fireman are an excellent physical condition, character, education, and ability to grasp the necessities of fire service.

As to the physical or mental requirements, there should not be any difference in any city regardless of size, as we are all striving to give our

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TO BE CONTINUED

Due to the large number of persons who contributed to this discussion, the material has been divided into two parts, and will be concluded in the next issue.

communities the most efficient service that can be obtained.

E. M. Doyle, Chief, Munhall, Pa.: I prefer the executive type as he grasps the responsibility of his position more quickly and is more apt in handling a group of men. The man who has had military training is more accustomed to giving and obeying orders. The high school or college graduate does not always fill all the qualifications of a good fireman. The man who has the ability to control self and his companions when caught in a bad situation, and who is cool under fire is preferable to those who have only a good education. The best age to join the fire service is between the ages of 21 and 30 years.

The qualifications of a good fireman are courage, high character, a healthy body, youth, and preferably unmarried.

These conditions are the same all over the country, the only difference being that the larger cities are governed by a larger department. The work is primarily the same and so must be the qualifications for its members.

* * *

Answers to Previous Question

The following replies are in answer to a previous question on sleeping in fire stations, now that some departments have the three-platoon system:

Thomas R. Hartnett, Chief, Racine, Wis.: I do not believe the men on the night shift from 12 p.m. to 8 a.m. should be permitted to spend the major part of this period in beds. I would have the beds taken out. After the beds are out, the room could be used for training schools.

Dean E. Wright, Woodbourne, N. Y.: My connection with the fire-fighting field has not been long, but I have been connected with shift or platoon work in other fields for several years.

The fire organization of which I am head works on a three-platoon basis. The men have other regular duties in the institution and are subject to call for fire service while on duty. They work eight hours, without chance to sit down for more than a few minutes at a time.

I have been connected with penal institutions for several years and I believe you will agree that the prison is one place where a man must be on his toes at all times to meet the emergencies that turn up. In this respect, it will compare with fire service. It should be easier for a company of fireman to stay awake than for a prison keeper, who is all alone, watching a gallery of sleeping inmates. So far no one has advocated beds for guards. In this connection, one should remember that it is within the last year that guards in the New York State prisons have been granted an eight-hour day. Prior to that they worked twelve hours and it was just too bad if one was caught taking a nap.

There are other municipal departments that have night forces. These men are not only required to stay awake, but to do considerable work while on duty. The police have been considered a related force to the Fire Department in protecting the public. A man pounding a beat at night has no provision for sleeping on duty and must report in from different points at regular intervals, besides having a superior officer dropping around to check on him.

There is no reason that some work that would improve the service of the force could not be done by men on night duty. I do not believe that study courses would work out, unless they involved drill work. Where one sits down late at night to study from a book, he soon starts to nap and what he is trying to learn escapes. Care of quarters, apparatus and drills could be carried on at night and would be more pleasant in hot weather than if carried on in day time..

I have found from personal experience that rotating shifts once a week is too often, when working three shifts. It takes two or three days to become accustomed to the change, when going on the midnight to morning shift. Here we have a platoon schedule working as follows: 6:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.; 2:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.; and 10:30 p. m. to 6:30 a. m. This is more pleasing to the men than the 8 to 4, 4 to 12 and 12 to 8 system.

J. E. Parrish, Chief, San Diego, Cal.: I believe in any city where the three-platoon system is used that the men on the night shift from 12 p. m. to 8 a. m. (or any other night shift) should not be permitted to sleep while on duty.

Beds should be retained for use in cases where men have been required during periods of emergency to remain on duty for a night shift of over eight hours or where men have returned from fires in an exhausted condition.

The three-platoon system, as I understand it, has been invoked in some cities to give its members the chance to work the same number of hours as other trades. I know of no profession where men are hired to sleep.

Under the three-platoon system, I believe each shift should perform regular duties required in their respective stations, as well as at fires.

Each shift should spend some period of the time on duty in the study of fire department problems and drills. Progress in modern fire-fighting methods can only be derived by constant drill and study, regardless of the shift on duty.

James J. Delaney, Chief, Springfield, Ill.: My idea of running a three-platoon in the fire service would be working 24 hours on and 48 hours off and leave the beds in the stations. That would eliminate the changing of shifts three times in a 24-hour period; also the going and coming at late hours of the night.

Other people work at night that is true, but the fire service is different. For instance, men report for work at midnight and their company has a working fire a mile away. Are they going to change clothes and walk out there, or will they sit down and wait for the company to return. I believe able bodied men can stand the 24-hour grind. They always have and they would eat it up, especially when they know they have the next 48 hours off.

I believe nights were made for sleep and rest. I do not know of any useful activities that would be necessary at that time of night, for the men would have plenty of time for study and drills when they are on the day shift. I believe fire stations should be quiet at that hour of the night. It is bad enough to wake up the neighborhood when there is a fire.

Jenkins Now President of American-Marsh

At the April meeting of the Board of Directors, Elmer M. Jenkins was elected President and General Manager of American-Marsh Pumps, Inc., Battle Creek, Michigan. This company is one of the oldest and largest exclusive manufacturers of pumping equipment in the world, organized 1873. Mr. Jenkins succeeds Mr. Richard R. Hicks, who was president of the company for more than twenty years. Mr. Hicks retains his position as a member of the Board of Directors.

Up until last year American-Marsh Pumps, Inc., was known as the American Steam Pump Company. The change in name was effected to more adequately describe the complete line of pumps now manufactured.

Lorinser, of St. Cloud, Dead

Vincent Lorinser, who retired from the St. Cloud, Minn., Fire Department, after serving for forty-seven years, died on April 19. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on January 21, 1860, and came to this country when twenty-four years old.

Baltimore Forms Arson Bureau

A Municipal Incendiary Bureau has been created for the city of Baltimore, Md., in charge of Chief Thomas A. Hagerty. He will have four captains on his staff.

The bill also provides for other technical, clerical, and stenographic help as may be necessary.

Under the bill the Chief of the bureau may enter any building or premises where a fire has occurred to make such examinations as he may deem necessary; subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses before hearings held by the Board of Fire Commissioners; compel the production at such hearings of any documents he deems pertinent; have witnesses at the hearings examined under oath.

It was the matter of compelling witnesses to attend hearings that caused opposition to the bill and delayed its passage. Three City Councilmen said that they were opposed to giving the Fire Department such broad "inquisitorial powers." The bill was passed on February 28, however, with only three Councilmen against it.

This bill, with all teeth intact, will allow the authorities to better combat the rising tide of organized arson in Baltimore. Prior to passage of the bill, all fire investigations were conducted by Fire, Salvage, and Police Departments.

OTIS SMITH.

Westfield, N. J., Chief Resigns

While two factions of Westfield, N. J., were battling over the question as to whether the Chief had reached the retirement age, Chief Fred C. Decker settled the matter by handing in his resignation to be effective from October 1.

One side had presented family Bibles, and the other applications for auto drivers' licenses, as evidence.

Chief Decker said that he is sixty-three and had not reached the mandatory retirement age of sixty-five.

Questions and Answers

NOTE—Readers are invited to send in questions, which will be answered in the order received. Names are omitted from questions unless otherwise specified

Branched Line Calculations

To the Editor:

If I were to lay a 500-foot line of 2½-inch hose from a hydrant (pressure 100 pounds) to a "water thief," (said "water thief" has one 2½-inch outlet and two 1½-inch outlets) and attach two 1½-inch lines, 100 feet long, and on the 2½-inch outlet I attach another wye with two more 1½-inch lines, these being 100-foot long, all lines having ½-inch tips. Total four 1½-inch lines leaving the 2½-inch hose at the same point. What pressure would I have at the nozzle of each line?

If the condition arose that I wanted a heavy stream, could I attach a 50-foot line of 2½-inch hose to feed the pump, which in turn would supply 100 feet of 2½-inch hose to a one-inch tip, (pump pressure 60 pounds)? In order to do this, I could shut off my gate on the 2½-inch outlet, take off my wye and place the 2½-inch hose on this outlet.

If we were to hook our two stage 500 gallon centrifugal pump to one of these hydrants (flow pressure, 100 pounds) could we reduce that pressure by running the pump slow speed, or would the water run through the pump unchecked by the impellers. It could be checked at the hydrant by regulating the valve. The question is, can the pump check the flow, or pressure?

R. P.

Answer: In your first problem, the layout consists of a 500-foot line of 2½-inch hose branched into four parallel lines of 1½-inch hose, each equipped with ½-inch nozzle. Hydrant pressure is 100 pounds. The problem is to find the pressure at each nozzle.

First, combine the four 100-foot lines of 1½-inch hose into a single line of 1½-inch hose. The factor for combining four lines into a single line is 12.4.

100 ÷ 12.4 = 8 feet of single line, 1½-inch hose.

Change this short length of 1½-inch to 2½-inch hose, the conversion factor being 0.074.

8 ÷ 0.074 = 108.1 feet of single line of 2½-inch hose.

Then combine the four ½-inch nozzles into a single nozzle having the same outlet area. This is done by squaring the diameter of each nozzle, adding the squares so found and extracting the square root of the sum. ½ × ½ is ¼. The sum of the squares of the four nozzles will be 4 × ¼, or one-inch. The square root of one-inch is one-inch. Thus four ½-inch nozzles are equal in area to a single one-inch nozzle. Then the total layout is equivalent to a hydrant at 100 pounds pressure supplying a single line of 2½-inch hose, 608.1 (500 + 108.1) feet in length, equipped with one-inch nozzle.

N.P. = E.P. ÷ (1.1 + KL).
K = .105.
L = 608.1 ÷ 50, or 12.162.
E.P. (hydrant pressure) = 100 pounds.
Then N.P. = 100 ÷ (1.1 + .105 × 12.162).
= 100 ÷ (1.1 + 1.277).
= 100 ÷ 2.377 = 42 pounds.

This pressure is the pressure at each of the four ½-inch nozzles.

In answer to your second question, the best way to check the flow of water through a pump is to operate the discharge valve. Water will pass through centrifugal pump, though at a restricted rate, even if the pump is not in motion, provided of course that the discharge gate is open.

Reach of Ladders

To the Editor:

If you were called to place a trussed ladder to the second or third window, what size ladder would you use? How many feet do you allow for each floor? J. H. C.

Answer: The following table of figures, showing the distance the base of various size trussed ladders should be placed from buildings as well as the height above the ground at which the ladders rest against the building, are given for reference.

Length of Trussed Ladder in Feet	Distance of Base from Building in Feet	Height Above Ground at Which Ladder Rests Against Building
10	4	9
12	4½	11
16	5	15
20	6	19
25	7	24
30	8	29
35	9	33.8
40	10	38
45	11	43
50	12	48
55	13	53
60	14	58
65	15	63

The above distances at which ladders rest against a building are approximate, decimals being omitted.

Figuring the height of a floor as 12 feet, and 4 feet for height of sill (maximum), the reach of the various size ladders would be as follows: 12, 16 and 20-foot ladders second floor; 30-foot ladder the third floor though it would be somewhat long and it might be necessary to bring the base out a little in order that the ladder would rest within the window.

The 35-foot ladder might serve to enter third floor.

The floors (windows), to which the various sizes of extension ladders would be placed would be as follows: 40-foot extension ladder, third and fourth floors; 45-foot extension ladder, third and fourth, and 50-foot ladder, 3rd and 4th and (in emergency) fifth floors (ladder would not quite reach the fifth floor but would come, for a 2-foot sill, within climbing range—two feet); 55-foot extension ladder, fourth and fifth floors, and in an emergency the third floor as well, though it would somewhat over-reach this position.

The 60-foot ladder will reach the fourth and fifth floors.

The 65-foot extension ladder will reach the fourth, fifth and sixth floors.

One for Our Readers

A reader writes:

"I have recently come across the term "flake" or "flaked" as applied to hose lines. This term does not seem to be used in this locality. I have seen it in periodicals and books, pertaining to fire department work but do not know just how it is applied."

The Editor would appreciate information regarding the term, from those in sections where it is used, and any descriptive matter on it, i. e., how and when applied to hose lines, the purpose, the result, etc.

Action of Soda and Acid Extinguisher

To the Editor:

I would like some information on the action of a soda and acid extinguisher.

When the acid jar is inverted, what happens? Does it create any pressure by its contact with the water alone? I understand that the soda is broken down and the carbon dioxide liberated, which naturally causes the great pressure, but I would like to know exactly what happens and the part that each of the ingredients takes in the process.

Does the acid absorb moisture when it stands for some time without use?

F. G. F.

Answer: When a soda and acid extinguisher is inverted, the acid in the bottle mixes with the bicarbonate-water

solution in the tank and the acid reacts upon the soda, producing carbon-dioxide gas. The gas builds up a pressure in the tank above the surface of the soda solution and this pressure, which may reach 125 pounds per square inch, forces the soda solution through the hose and on to the fire.

In improperly designed extinguishers, there is a likelihood of the acid losing some of its strength through the absorption of moisture from the air. Furthermore, there is always a possibility of acid leaking from the bottle into the tank and thus reducing the effectiveness of the extinguisher.

For that reason, soda and acid extinguishers should be inspected regularly and recharged at least once a year.

By William Paul Babcock

"A Good Mechanic Can Work With Any Tools"

THE next time I hear a Chief of some very small "one company" town crying that he can't do salvage work, because he has only one rig and has no room on it for anything more, I'm going to ask him to spend his next vacation up in Lakefield, Ont., Can., with Chief Allan H. Clark.

There's a man after my own heart, and *what* a man and *what* a fireman and *what* a Chief!

After telling me that he has been following this column for lo, these many years, and that the stuff dished up herein has helped him get appropriations for salvage covers, he goes on to relate some of his operations, and working conditions. .

He says Lakefield is a town of 1,500 inhabitants, with no water system, although nature has provided ample supply in lakes, etc. Since he took charge in 1925 he has dispensed with the old-fashioned equipment and has two good mobile units. His average annual budget is $500, although, as we all know, that doesn't mean that he gets to spend that sum.

He has in all only seven salvage covers, and he drills his men with them in the Town Hall, periodically folding and throwing them, so that each man gets a half hour cover work every month.

The part of his report that interested me particularly was that he is apparently unable to afford the approved type regulation leak-proof salvage covers, and has some "just-as-good" paulins, of various sizes, such as 10x5 ft., 10x10 ft., and 10x15 ft.

The average Chief I am sure would feel, with such equipment, about like the centipede, who was happy quite, until the frog, in fun, asked "Pray, which leg comes after which?" This raised his mind to such a pitch, he lay bewildered in a ditch, considering how to run!

But not Chief Clark. He makes success out of difficulties and is giving his people 100 per cent protection.

Yea, varily, "A good mechanic can work with any tools."

Well, it certainly feels good to know that this feeble effort of mine has helped someone with salvage problems, and better still, that it is a small-town Chief, for usually they seem to be left to shift for themselves as best they may, and because of this attitude on the part of some who have plenty of experience, time and money back of them, these little fellows get discouraged and instead of buckling down to their problems and trying to get info' from distant sources where it may be had, they often act like the disgruntled hubby and go off on annual "binges" instead of making their meetings serious and profitable.

Here and there, however, happily, one finds a man like Chief Clark, and more power to him, and may his tribe increase!

* * *

Just as I am writing this, I have made arrangements to photograph cinematically, the "show" that my old friends of the New York Fire Patrol are going to put on at the convention of the Greater New York Safety Council.

IF I am successful and get good, clear movies of this show, I shall be most happy to bring it to *your* town, if you are not too far away. It will, of course, be 16mm. "safety" film.

So here's hoping!

And next month I shall relate a shining example of first-class salvage work done by an alert New York State Chief, with a small paid department, saving important public records on which there was *no insurance!*

Don't miss it.

Convention for "Round-Up Week"

The convention of the Oregon Fire Chiefs' Association is to be held at Pendelton, September 12 to 14, which are the first three days of the "Round-Up Week." The famous western event will be held the balance of the week. The final program is expected to be completed on June 27.

North Carolina Chiefs Meet

The North Carolina Fire Chiefs' Association re-elected W. H. Palmer, Charlotte, President at their annual meeting held at Salisbury, March 4 and 5. The members left the selection of the 1939 convention city to the Executive Committee.

Other officers elected are: Frank D. Shaw, Greensboro, Vice-President; State Fire Marshal Sherwood Brockwell of Raleigh, Secretary-Treasurer.

Durham and Wilmington submitted invitations for the next meeting.

At the first day's meeting, the North Carolina Chiefs recommended to municipal and school authorities the elimination of all dead-end water mains in and around any large building or public industry.

Other recommendations made by the Chiefs are:

Special large mains for large isolated buildings; more fire resistant school buildings, urban and rural and larger mains for better means of fire fighting.

The Chiefs reviewed the spectacular fires of the last few months and reported that public school losses over that period were estimated at $300,000.

They referred to a Legislative Committee the matter of protection for firemen who might be injured or involved in an accident when answering calls outside the city limits or on the way to cities in response to calls for help, particularly in respect to firemen's relief and compensation.

Chief Palmer said an investigation will be launched to determine if the firemen hurt in answering these calls are eligible for compensation. He said, whether municipal fire fighters will continue the practice of rendering what aid they can when fire occurs outside the corporate limits of municipalities will depend upon a conference soon to be held by a committee from the North Carolina Fire Chiefs Association and the North Carolina Industrial Commission.

The appointment of a committee empowered to investigate these questions was authorized and Chief Palmer announced the committee as follows: J. B. Flora, Elizabeth City; Sherwood Brockwell, and John L. Miller, Concord. Chief Palmer will also serve as a member of the committee. A conference within the next few weeks will be held by this committee, with the North Carolina Industrial Commission to determine the question of compensation for firemen who might be injured in answering calls outside the municipality limits.

Another resolution adopted called attention of municipal authorities to the danger from the passage of large gasoline trucks through cities, and requested the enactemnt of local ordinances to restrict such movements.

D. G. SPENCER.

NEW DATES SET FOR I. A. F. C. CONVENTION

Because of the difficulty encountered by many Fire Chiefs in securing leave of absence to attend the convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs early in November, the authorities at New Orleans have selected September 27, 28, 29 and 30 for the convention.

October 26-29 was originally chosen for the meeting, but hotel bookings for October forced a change. Nov. 3-6 was then selected, but proving unsatisfactory to many members, the September dates were decided upon.

I. A. F. C. Convention, New Orleans, Sept. 27-30, 1938

WHO'S WHO IN THE FIRE SERVICE

A Roster of Progressive Fire Officers and Others Who Are Members of the Seven Affiliated District Organizations of the International Association of Fire Chiefs

EASTERN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

(Eastern Association of Fire Chiefs)

ACTIVE MEMBERS

DELAWARE

Thomas E. Baker, Chief, Dover.
Robert S. Croes, Chief, Marshallton.
Edward A. Donahue, Fire Marshal, Wilmington.
Harry E. Hasson, Chief, Wilmington.
William J. Lutz, Chief, Wilmington.
H. L. Miner, Chief, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

William J. Tierney, Ex-Chief, Bennings.
Charles E. Schrom, Washington.
Dudley Browne, Ex-Chief, Washington.
B. J. Cassell, Ex-Chief, Washington.

MARYLAND

Jesse A. Fisher, Chief, Annapolis.
August Emrich, Ex-Chief, Baltimore.
Howard Travers, Chief, Baltimore.
Edward H. Warr, Chief, Baltimore.
Andrew F. Gasch, Chief, Bladensburg.
Clarence B. Gasch, Chief, Bladensburg.
Dudley Brown, Ex-Chief, Chevy Chase.
B. H. Shipley, Chief, Ellicott City.
G. R. Lindsay, Ex-Chief, Hagerstown.
E. J. C. Raney, Chief, Kensington.
Charles L. Minker, Chief, Perryville.
Albert Clautis, Chief, Pikesville.
Anthony P. Orban, Chief, Towson.

NEW JERSEY

William S. Taggart, Chief, Asbury Park.
J. G. Hogan, Chief, Bayonne.
Robert A. Reed, Chief, Belleville.
George E. Kober, Chief, Bloomfield.
G. Hiram Peary, Ex-Chief, Bogota.
Harlan P. Ross, Ex-Chief, Bogota.
Charles E. Burr, Ex-Chief, Bordentown.
William S. Genglen, Ex-Chief, Bordentown.
Walter Hurrell, Ex-Chief, Cape May Court House.
Royden Sparks, Chief, Carneys Point.
William Rapp, Ex-Chief, Carteret.
Earle A. Compton, Chief, Clinton.
John H. C. Rowland, Ex-Chief, Clinton.
A. Matovsky, Ex-Chief, Deal.
John W. Ambrose, Chief, Dunellen.
Spencer M. Patterson, Ex-Chief, Eatontown.
Charles A. McGinley, Chief, East Orange.
George L. Mitchell, Ex-Chief, East Orange.
George P. Lasher, Chief, Edgewater.
W. H. Kenah, Chief, Elizabeth.
Dr. Otto Wagner, Fire Commissioner, Elizabeth.
Edgar L. Murphy, Chief, Farmingdale.
C. H. Acker, Chief, Greystone Park.
William H. Mackin, Chief, Haddonfield.
Oliver P. Lampert, Chief, Haddon Heights.
V. Passalaqua, Chief, Hammondton.
Henry M. Phillips, Ex-Chief, Hammonton.
Andrew T. Callahan, Chief, Harrison.
Albert Chamberlain, Chief, Hillside.
Walter Scott, Chief, Kearney.
Charles Wagenhoffer, Sr., Chief, Keasbey.
Charles R. Phillips, Chief, Kirkwood.
Frank T. Miller, Chief, Linden.
C. H. Dougal, Chief, Livingston.
T. M. Maxson, Chief, Locust.
O. B. Presley, Ex-Chief, Long Beach.
Myron Barbour, Chief, Long Branch.
Charles E. Brown, Ex-Chief, Long Branch.
F. D. Griffith, Ex-Chief, Long Branch.
S. H. Fairservice, Ex-Chief, Mahwah.
Fred Cordes, Chief, Maplewood.
C. E. Miller, Chief, Margate City.
Arthur R. Mason, Chief, Masonville.
Gus L. Day, Chief, Mendham.
Leo Robinson, Ex-Chief, Mendham.
J. T. Plaskett, Sr., Ex-Chief, Merchantville.
J. D. Hayes, Chief, Millburn.
E. H. McAllister, Ex-Chief, Moorestown.
John J. Cullinan, Chief, Morristown.
F. M. Green, Ex-Chief, Morristown.
Samuel E. Jones, Chief, Netcong.
James T. Keegan, Chief, Newark.
John J. Towey, Ex-Chief, Newark.
Harry J. Francis, Ex-Chief, New Brunswick.
David C. Stewart, Ex-Chief, New Brunswick.
William S. Davis, Ex-Chief, North Hackensack.
Harry A. Robertson, Chief, North Merchantville.
William Hall, Chief, North Wildwood.
S. B. Conver, Ex-Chief, Ocean City.
George F. Granger, Ex-Chief, Park Ridge.
W. J. Hudson, Chief, Pleasantville.
Louis Filling, Chief, Pomona.
Jacob A. Bloom, Chief, Redbank.
A. L. Dallery, Ex-Chief, Ridgefield.
George H. Graf, Ex-Chief, Ridgefield.
Gustave Hausman, Ex-Chief, Ridgefield.
John De Groot, Ex-Chief, Rutherford.
S. B. Maculey, Chief, Scotch Plains.
John C. Loughran, Chief, South Orange.
George Baumbach, Chief, South Vineland.
Joseph K. Weber, Ex-Chief, Stone Harbor.
Thomas J. Murray, Chief, Summit.
K. V. Ridley, Chief, Teaneck.
Frank Gloor, Chief, Totowa.
Charles Friedel, Jr., Chief, Union City.
Fred A. Gentieu, Ex-Chief, Ventnor.
William O'Neill, Chief, Weehawken.
Ernest Beckert, Chief, West New York.
Martin J. Kennedy, Chief, West Orange.

NEW YORK

M. J. Kavanaugh, Chief, Amsterdam.
Fred J. Washburn, Chief, Auburn.
Howard L. Humes, Chief, Balston, Spa.
Arthur Barrett, Fire Marshal, Batavia.
William R. Castimore, Fire Commissioner, Buffalo.
E. F. Crawford, Chief, Castile.
Henry F. Drake, Chief, Clinton Corners.
Alton C. Rowe, Chief, Delmar.
Francis M. Conklin, Chief, East Hampton.
Charles Yops, Chief, Fort Plain.
John T. Buckfelder, Chief, Franklin Square.
George C. Spraker, Chief, King Ferry.
Joseph C. Murphy, Chief, Kingston.
John A. Patterson, Chief, Larchmont.
C. H. Kenny, Chief, Malverne.
Mario A. Pullini, Ex-Chief, Malverne.
Francis E. Boyle, Chief, Middletown.
Buell L. Davis, Chief, Midland Beach, S. I.
Alvin Jansen, Chief, Monroe.
John Gibson, Chief, Mt. Vernon.
Thomas F. Dougherty, Ex-Chief, New York.
John J. McElligott, Fire Commissioner & Chief, New York.
George E. Morley, New York.
Thomas Shannon, Supt. of Fire Patrol, New York.
L. C. Brooklins, Chief, Norwich.
E. H. Parizot, Ex-Chief, Pearl River.
J. J. Brennan, Chief, Pelham Manor.
Edgar Lampson, Chief, Pen Yan.
Hanford Young, Chief, Pine Bush.
Henry B. Knickerbocker, Chief, Pine Plains.
Philip Baker, Ex-Chief, Port Chester.
Stewart Richardson, Chief, Port Washington.
George W. Cady, Ex-Chief, Poughkeepsie.
Chris W. Noll, Chief, Poughkeepsie.
W. Harry Lister, Ex-Chief, Rockville Centre.
William H. Wayand, Chief, Scotia.
William W. Remmey, Chief, Speculator.
Edward Geiselman, Chief, Syracuse.
Peter Keller, Chief, Tappan.
Joseph N. Sullivan, Chief, Utica.
W. W. Gaffney, Chief, Watertown.
H. N. Buck, Ex-Chief, Westbury.
Edwin M. Powell, Chief, Westbury.
Ernest H. Kretsman, Ex-Chief, West Hempstead.
James J. Mulcahey, Ex-Chief, Yonkers.
J. J. Reilly, Chief, Yonkers.

PENNSYLVANIA

Edwin Erb, Chief, Allentown.
Edgar A. Wolf, Ex-Chief, Allentown.
Harry R. Kilner, Chief, Allison Park.
Walter Blair, Chief, Ardmore.
George Carpeneto, Chief, Bellefonte.
Paul H. Snyder, Chief, Blairsville.
Clarence R. Pierce, Ex-Chief, Boothwyn.
Edward B. Larkin, Chief, Bradford.
A. C. Blaine, Chief, Camp Hill.
Samuel A. Vail, Ex-Chief, Carbondale.
George P. Ebner, Ex-Chief, Carnegie.
J. F. Bauer, Ex-Chief, Chester.
Samuel J. Palmer, Indus. Chief, Chester.
Charles E. Wood, Ex-Ind. Chief, Chester.
John C. Long, Ex-Chief, Cleona.
F. R. Work, Chief, Cochranton.
C. Canby Darlingyon, Chief, Concordville.
C. C. McAdoo, Chief, Conneaut Lake Park.
Reuben Stemple, Chief, Conshohocken.
Orlando H. Smith, Ex-Chief, Darby.
Samuel L. Snyder, Chief, Denver.
J. M. Binder, Chief, Downington.
Charles W. Spiedel, Ex-Chief, East Lansdowne.
John Manzinger, Chief, Edge Hill.
H. T. Plante, Chief, Ellwood City.
M. P. Leonard, Chief, Erie.
Fred C. Mehringer, Chief, Etna.
J. A. Weber, Chief, Fair Oaks.
Charles Stewart, Chief, Ford City.
S. K. R. Schaffer, Ex-Chief, Ford City.
James B. Aumen, Chief, Gettysburg.
Harry J. Hinkel, Chief, Gilberton.
Harry W. Reed, Chief, Hanover.
J. William Morgan, Ex-State Fire Marshal, Harrisburgh.
Millard M. Tawney, Ex-Chief, Harrisburg.
George Brandau, Chief, Hazleton.
Herman Seavers, Chief, Hershey.
E. J. Mellin, Chief, Jermyn.
John A. Moran, Chief, Johnston.
Edward C. Shoemaker, Chief, Lancaster.
W. J. Fraim, Chief, Lansdowne.
William H. Lytle, Chief, Lawrence Park.
John H. Zimmerman, Ex-Chief, Lebanon.
John M. Beck, Chief, Lehighton.
Joseph C. Dougherty, Chief, Linwood.
E. P. Wagner, Chief, Lititz.
Paul Z. Knier, Chief, Manheim.
J. H. Beamer, Chief, Manor.
F. W. McClellan, Chief, Marienville.
Charles L. Martin, Ex-Chief, McKeesport.
Joseph J. Thuer, Chief, McKees Rocks.
Edward F. Poist, Chief, McSherrystown.
E. M. Doyle, Chief, Munhall.
Charles Noel, Chief, Narbeth.
F. J. Redmond, Fire Marshal, Norristown.
Norman M. Server, Chief, Norristown.
William H. Fischer, Acting Chief, O'Hara Township.
John J. Ohotnicky, Chief, Olyphant.
Ross B. Davis, Chief, Philadelphia.
W. H. Daubert, Chief, Pine Grove.
L. Conley, Ex-Chief, Pittsburgh.
Richard Lee Smith, Ex-Chief, Pittsburgh.
N. A. Phelan, Chief, Pittsburgh.
Grant M. Koons, Ex-Chief, Pottstown.
G. A. Smith, Chief, Pottsville.
Earl F. LeFevre, Chief, Quarryville.
William J. Baum, Ex-Chief, Reading.
Ledan R. Conklin, Chief, Reading.
George Humphreys, Ex-Ind. Chief, Reading.
J. G. Niethammer, Ex-Chief, Reading.
William A. Noll, Ind. Chief, Reading.
Irvin A. Rathman, Ind. Chief, Reading.
Roy H. Seyfert, Ex-Chief, Reading.
Charles M. Stoner, Ind. Chief, Reading.
Thomas E. Lewis, Ex-Chief, Ridley Park.
W. O. W. Smith, Chief, Ridley Park.
George Lee, Chief, Royersford.
C. August Shuhart, Chief, Sanatoga.
John J. Kelly, Chief, Scranton.
Fred Zeiser, Ex-Chief, Shamokin.
George S. Weir, Ex-Chief, Sharpsburg.
Earl W. Miller, Chief, Shillington.
Abner F. Boyer, Chief, Slatington.
R. H. Shreve, Chief, Spartansburg.
J. S. Kimmel, Chief, Springboro.
William F. Bitler, Ex-Chief, Swarthmore.
Peter J. McGurk, Chief, Swissvale.
Leonard D. Roberts, Chief, Trevose.
Bert L. Greenwood, Chief, Upland.
V. L. Nicotadse, Chief, Upper Darby.
E. K. Kinkead, Chief, Vandergrift.
F. E. Shadle, Ex-Chief, Verona.
Charles L. Martin, Chief, Versailles.
A. D. Loar, Chief, Washington.
Charles E. Clark, Ex-Chief, Wayne.
Wesley F. Snyder, Chief, West Harzleton.
Michael E. Clark, Chief, Williamsport.
H. E. Allison, Ex-Chief, York.
Edgar G. Landes, Ind. Chief, York.
C. C. Schabery, Ex-Chief, York.
L. Ellis Wagner, Chief, York.

* * *

Additional List of Members — New England District Association

Dr. Harry M. Archer, New York.
Joseph H. Green, New York.

Chief Hogan, Great Falls, Retires

Harry Hogan has retired as Chief of the Great Falls, Mont., Fire Department, after thirty-three years of service.

He entered the department on September 9, 1904, as an extra driver. In 1913 he was appointed Captain; Assistant Chief 1926, and Chief June 12, 1933.

Chief Hogan is succeeded by Thomas H. Gordon, Assistant Chief. Chief Gordon was appointed to the department on May 1, 1913, and was promoted to Captain on August 7, 1917.

Our inquiring reporter overhauls the firemanic news of the day.

Swell Place to Park!

When Truck 38, N. Y. F. D., in Belmont Avenue (the Bronx), was about to leave house in response to alarm it found egress blocked by a parked car on front bumper of which was a man's body. Lieut. Mangan ordered Fireman Max Browner, the chauffeur, to stop truck, sent Fireman Gibbons to move vehicle out of way, apply first aid and call ambulance. Then truck hurried to fire, which proved insignificant. Seems that a hit-and-run driver got panicky and abandoned his car—and victim—right in front of firehouse!

What Price Piecework?

Sez "Business Week": "Here's to the piecework town of Humaco, Puerto Rico; the town where they know that piecework pay puts workers on their toes, the town where they even keep the firemen on piecework, paying them according to the number of alarms they answer, the town where the Fire Chief is now under arrest—and what do you suppose he's arrested for?" Thanks to the many who sent this 'un in!

"Dude" Fire Company

Rehoboth Beach (Del.), a seaside resort town, has mapped plans for a "dude" fire company whose members will pay and play, but won't fight fires. D. Frank Quillen is chairman of special committee considering special summer membership division within the Vol. F. D. He thinks idea might "attract visitors." They may provide gay uniforms and a chance for "dudes" to work with Vols. in special training. Now we're gonna have "dude sidewalk chiefs!"

News Flashes

New technique in fire fighting was set in Russia when men were sent by airplane to the site of a forest fire in the Arctic region and parachuted to the ground to extinguish the blaze. . . . Two members East Paterson (N. J.) Vol. F. D. were injured when nozzle of hose they were using during drill got out of control and knocked 'em about. . . . When a 35-ft. ladder to which they were clinging, slipped its fastenings and tumbled into street, as H. & L. No. 2 N. Y. F. D. was returning from a small fire, three members of company did a nose dive to basement with it, Andrew Manko, aged 34, suffering the most injuries. . . . When contents of village garbage truck of Mamaroneck (N. Y.) took fire, driver started mad dash for nearest fire house. Vol. firemen who happened to be at the Fire house yanked off a booster line and doused blaze. . . . Marion Patterson, who became known as the "upside down girl," because after suffering terrible burns in a fire in 1936 physicians kept her lying face down on hospital cot for over a year, has returned to her home, cured. . . . Dominick La Vera, aged 18, a WPA worker, set fire to house of his father in Brooklyn, (N. Y.) because he didn't like the meals his parents gave him; father was burned extinguishing fire. . . . During evensong service in medieval 900-year-old Norwich Cathedral, Norwich (England) fire broke out; congregation left and aided firemen to fight blaze and save the historic edifice. . . . In Sao Paulo (Brazil) 34 small children and an aged woman were killed in a local motion picture theatre, when false cry of "fire" caused panic. . . . When little community of Enfield (Mass.) in valley of Swift River, celebrated just prior to its being submerged at bottom of a new Boston reservoir, the Fireman's Association spent every cent of its $400 treasury to make the occasion memorable; Black draped horses drew old steamer for last time. . . . Judge Henry S. Waldman, Juvenile Court of Elizabeth (N. J.), fined two boys a total of $15 for turning in three false alarms in Linden (N. J.) and told them they'd have to earn the money themselves to pay the fines. . . . Pet of Emert Bucklin, a fireman of Little Falls (N. Y.), is "Mancha," a 9-months old South American ocelot. Mancha is fire station's official mascot. . . . Laughter of a bridal party in Coventry (England) turned to horrified screams in a photographer's studio, when flames enveloped the girls' filmsy frocks, burning two of them to death.

Fire Interlude in Jail Term

Aubrey Bailes, Chillicothe (O), went to jail to serve out a $10 fine for reckless driving charge. Then police got alarm that Bailes's house was afire. They released him and he helped confine fire to a single room. Then he was snaked back to serve out term. There ain't no justice!

They Still Do It!

John Matovsky, aged 28, Ass't. Chief Deal (N. J.) Vol. F. D., and two youths were booked last month at police headquarters on arson charge in connection with fire that destroyed ten cabin tents. Trio signed statement of guilt. They were caught sitting in car a block from the fire. It's this sort of thing that causes municipal officials to kick out the Vols!

A Few Fatalities!

Pets brought death to a couple near Washington (N. J.), when Simeon Smith, aged 88 and his wife Anna, aged 78, both crippled, were burned to death in their little home near the Morris Canal, when one of their household pets overturned an oil lamp in the kitchen. Authorities had been trying to get them to go to a county home, but because of their animal pets they refused—and died.

*

Five-year old Mary Dolores Conlon, Watervleit (N. Y.), burned to death and her grandmother suffered critical burns, when two-family structure was destroyed. Firemen couldn't save child, but got out other occupants.

*

Charles V. Noel, Philadelphia banker, who made 25-year hobby of being Chief of Narberth F. D. (near Philadelphia), died in ambulance en route to hospital, as result of heart attack suffered when fighting a garage fire.

*

Two hundred carrier pigeons, owned by Freeport (L. I.) Boatmen's Association, were burned to death in loft fire caused by short-circuit. A caretaker saved one bird!

*

A. E. Matson, aged 53, was burned to death in a freak accident, that puzzled investigating officials of Tallahassee (Fla.). His body was discovered head forward in a barrel of blazing excelsior on a downtown sidewalk. Elbows were tightly wedged in a steel hoop of the barrel. Accidental death was verdict!

*

A swift surge of flames in a hotel and match factory in Chicago brought death to eight men and a girl. Firemen carried 30 of 70 guests, including 15 women, down icy ladders.

Now You Tell One!

Harold Londo, aged 20, Sturgeon Bay (Wis.) awakened one night last month to find his bed blazing. After excitement had cleared away it was determined that fire was caused by lightning which entered house via the radio aerial. Harold wasn't injured!

Clipped from the "New Yorker"

"Firemen went to a small frame house at Fourteenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street twice Tuesday night, and on the second occasion the dwelling was practically destroyed.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

"It's generally the third try that succeeds."

Note to contributors: If you do not read your news contribution in the next issue of FIRE ENGINEERING don't despair—if it's suitable it will ultimately find its way into print.

Editor, Watch Desk.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

The Editor of "The Watch Desk" welcomes contributions from readers of FIRE ENGINEERING that briefly give facts about interesting, odd things that have to do with fires, fire fighting, etc. Address "Editor, Watch Desk."

AID RUSHED FROM NEARBY TOWNS TO FIGHT GENERAL ALARM FIRE AT LYNN

Companies Sent from Swampscott, Revere, Saugus, Nahant and Lynnfield — Boston Sends Fireboat, and U. S. Coast Guard Helps

By Harry Belknap

Chief William F. Welch

DAMAGE estimated at $750,000 was caused on February 10 when fire starting from spontaneous ignition in a coal pile, and driven by a high wind, swept a 500-foot dock, coal hoists, and coal conveyors at the plant of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.

The first alarm was received at 11:29 a.m. Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 1, Ladder Companies Nos. 2 and 3, Chemical Company No. 1, two District Chiefs, and a Deputy Chief responded. As soon as it was ascertained that the fire was spreading beneath the wooden dock, a second alarm was sounded, which brought to the scene Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 3, Ladder Company No. 1, Chief William F. Welch, and three district Chiefs. A third alarm brought Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 7 and Ladder Company No. 4.

General Alarm Is Sounded

This was followed by a general alarm, calling to the scene Engine Companies Nos. 9, 8, 2, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Lynn Fire Department, also an engine and a ladder company from Revere and an engine and a ladder company from Swampscott. In response to special calls Everett sent an engine company, Saugus sent an engine company, Revere sent a second engine company, Boston sent a fireboat (Engine Company No. 47), and Nahant and Lynnfield each sent an engine to "cover in" at the Lynn central fire station. A call was sent for the U.S. Coast Guard, also calls for ambulances in Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, and Nahant.

Flames Spread Beneath Wharf

In spite of attempts by Lynn firemen to extinguish the flames beneath the wharf with cellar pipes dropped through holes chopped in the planking and by a line of hose lowered on to a raft, the fire continued to gain headway, spreading to two large coal hoisting derricks which had been moved to the western end of the belt conveyor runway, as far away as possible from the point where the fire originated. Fire swept up an inclined metal clad runway toward the electric power house and across a conveyor bridge to the gas producer plant. Explosions of coal dust added to the fury of the flames, but, after a hard fight, the fire was kept from entering the power buildings.

Hoisting and Conveying Machinery Ruined

The intense heat warped and ruined the valuable hoisting and conveying machinery and the two hoisting derrick cranes were a total loss. Dense smoke and fumes hampered the firemen and it was necessary to stretch long lines of hose and to use engines pumping in relays. All available post hydrants in the yard and street were utilized. The average hydrant pressure was 50 pounds.

Men Trapped Under the Wharf

Firemen who had gone down a ladder to a raft with a line of hose to direct a stream of water beneath the wharf, were trapped by the spreading fire, which sent flames and smoke over the raft in such volume that a return to the dock was impossible. In an attempt to escape in a small row-boat the craft became overloaded and upset. The firemen, in rubber boots and coats, were in danger of drowning; but managed to cling to the boat until rescued by Coast Guardsmen, who brought a dory by truck from the Nahant Station and rowed to the rescue of the firemen.

Hose and Nozzles Used

The department laid 19,000 feet of 2½-inch cotton rubber lined hose. Twenty-four lines were laid and two Eastman portable guns were used. The size of nozzles was 1¾-inch on the guns and 1¼-inch and 1⅛-inch tips on the mobile lines. The Boston fireboat used deck guns and stack pipe.

Chief William F. Welch directed the firemen and was assisted by Deputy Chief Joseph E. Scanlon and District Chiefs James J. O'Neill, Edwin Mills, Ernest W. Williams, Henry Haddock, and William Kelley. Fifteen firemen were injured.

Among those who rendered first aid was Rev. Fr. Michael F. Collins, of the Star of the Sea Church in Marblehead.

The Lynn department worked at the fire until 5 p.m., the following day. Electric flood lights were utilized for night operations and overhauling.

The following fire apparatus of the Lynn department was in service:

The Fire in Coal Hoists at Lynn

This photograph was taken while the fire was at its height. At the extreme right is shown part of the conveyor bridge which crashed into the water.

Six Ahrens-Fox piston type motor pumping engines, four of 1,000-gallon capacity, and two of 750-gallon capacity; four Buffalo motor pumpers of 1,000-gallon capacity; one 750-gallon Buffalo pumper; two 750-gallon American-La-France motor pumpers; two 75-foot

Ahrens-Fox aerial ladders, one White 85-foot aerial ladder, one 85-foot American-LaFrance aerial ladder, and one Maxim chemical.

The wharf, of wooden piling and cresoted timbers, was 500 feet long and 40 feet wide. One of the coal conveyor bridges, which crossed over a slip, fell into the water during the fire, with a crash that could be heard a mile away. The firse was the most spectacular and the most difficult to fight that Lynn firemen have experienced in years.

WHAT'S BURNING

THE following list includes fires of $50,000 loss and over in the United States and Canada, for the month of April, 1938. These figures, compiled from the telegraphic reports, are based on estimates made at the time, and are subject to later investigations and consequent revision. Taken as a whole, however, they are an approximately correct view of the losses incurred. The figures represent loss in thousands of dollars.

Month Ending April 30	Loss in Thousands of Dollars
Woonsocket, R. I.—Thomas C. Mee hardware store and adj. restaurant	80
Petoskey, Mich.—Bockes Block office and apartment bldg.	60
Ballston Spa, N. Y.—Main bldg. of Charlton Industrial School	50
Lamesa, Tex.—Two warehouses and 5,000 bales of cotton	200
Bangor, Pa.—Plant of North Bangor Slate Co., destroyed	80
Carbondale, Pa.—McCann Bros. clothing store damaged	80
San Diego, Cal.—Coliseum Athletic Club destroyed	80
Santa Monica, Cal.—Dwelling of Thos. Mitchell destroyed	50
Philadelphia, Pa.—Paint factory of G. D. Wetherill & Co., destroyed	80
Miami, Fla.—Hangar No. 1 and 14 planes destroyed at Municipal Airport	550
Portsmouth, Ohio—Kricher Building destroyed	250
Huron, S. Dak.—Four business bldgs. destroyed, a fifth damaged	200
Decatur, Ind.—Mill of Krick Lyndall Tile Co., destroyed	80
Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.—Six stores on Nassau Rd., destroyed	65
Aberdeen, S. D.—Bldg. of Heatrice Creamery Co., damaged	130
Ames, Iowa—Margaret Hall at Iowa State College destroyed	80
Albert Lea, Minn.—Albert Lea Products elevator destroyed	125
Union, N. J.—Feed barn at Ideal Dairy destroyed	50
Amsterdam, N. Y.—Bldg. occupied by Vollmer Bus Lines	50
Salt Lake City, Utah—Shops of Utah State Road Commission destroyed	50
Dayton, Ohio—Main bldg. of Peter Kuntz-Johnson Lumber Co.	80
Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Store of C. W. Lewis Furniture Co., damaged	50
Toledo, Ohio—Three buildings of Saunders Mills, Inc.	250
Egg Harbor, N. J.—Factory of Bloch Go-Cart Co., damaged	165
San Francisco, Cal.—Two piers and pier cargo damaged	50
Newport, Ohio—Pipe factory of Stillwater Clay Products Co.	200
Los Angeles, Cal.—Yards of Hyde Park Lumber Co.	50
Vernon, Cal.—Mill and storage plant of Huffine Grain Co.	50
Rutherfordton, N. C.—Rutherfordton-Spindale high school bldg.	50
Oxford, N. Y.—Six business establishments destroyed	50
Minneapolis, Minn.—Elevator operated by Andrews Grain Co.	400
Carthage, N. Y.—Factory bldg. owned by Chaufty estate	50
Sheffield, Ala.—Senior high school bldg. damaged	80
Lakewood, N. J.—Factory of S. Volpin & Son, Inc., destroyed	50
Fairfield, Iowa—High school bldg. destroyed	200
Gainesville, Fla.—Eight stores destroyed, others damaged	165
Panther, W. Va.—Mill of Griffith Lumber Co., destroyed	50
Havre, Mont.—Havre Furniture Co. store and adj. property	200
Derby, Conn.—Property of United Lumber Co. and 2 adj. lumber establishments	125
Garden City, Kan.—Furniture store and funeral home	80
Pryor, Okla.—Garage and auto agency of Wm. Goodly	80
Erie, Pa.—Rainbow Gardens dance pavillion at Waldameer Park, 4 mi. west	80
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Coal tipple of Carnegie Coal Co. at McDonald Mine	65
Detroit, Mich.—Bldg. occupied by National Tent Co.	125
Lynn, Mass.—Bldg. occupied by Kane Furniture Co.	50
Dallas, Tex.—Lumber yard of Griffiths & Co., partly destroyed	50
Greenwich, Conn.—Bldg. owned by Davenport Process Co.	65
Fremont, Ohio—Plant No. 3, Hodes-Zink Co., destroyed	50
Hillsboro, Ohio—Plant of Globe Chair Co. destroyed	50
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Walton building destroyed.	50
Milford, Mass.—Milford town infirmary damaged	60
Montreal, Que.—Corona Hotel destroyed	160
Evansville, Ind.—St. Paul's Episcopal Church destroyed	65
Rome, N. Y.—Bldg. of Rome Free Academy damaged	80
Rutland, Vt.—Clothing store of Wm. A. Carbine damaged	50
Los Angeles, Cal.—Bldg. occupied by Danz Music Co. damaged	50

2 Die in Fire of Noted Webster Hall

There is scarcely a hall in New York City that has had as picturesque and as exciting a career as Webster Hall at 119 East Eleventh Street. At first a popular place for debutantes of the '70s and the 80s', later a favorite political gathering point, and more recently the place for the leading events of Greenwich Village.

A dinner dance was held in the Hall early this year, and the last guest departed at 3 a.m. At 6:30 in the morning a passer-by discovered fire and turned in an alarm, and by the time the first company arrived, fire had gained such headway that two more alarms were necessary.

Forty families were routed from their apartments. When the fire had subsided and a search made of the ruins, two bodies were discovered, that of the watchman and a porter.

The hall was nearly destroyed eight years ago at a party given by The New Masses for John Dos Passos, Michael Gold, and other writers.

Fighting the Fire in New York's Famous Webster Hall

Fire and Police Salaries

The article on "Employment Conditions of Policemen and Firemen," appearing in the issues for March and April, will be continued in the June issue.

New Hampshire Chiefs Elect Officers

Chief Edgar H. Wheeler, Franklin, N. H., was elected President of the New Hampshire Fire Chiefs' Club at the annual meeting, held in the Eagle Hotel in Concord on April 13.

Chief Arthur W. Spring, Laconia, was chosen First Vice-President and Chief A. L. Martin, of Amherst, Second Vice-President. The other officers elected were: Chief Albert C. Melendy, Nashua, Secretary-Treasurer; Board of Directors, Chief Charles H. French, Manchester; Chief William T. Happny, Concord; Chief William F. Woods, Portsmouth; Chief F. M. Sargent, Sunapee, and Chief W. F. Hough, Lebanon.

Deputy Chief J. H. Roucher, Laconia,

was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms and the following were named as auditing committee: Deputy Chief E. W. Merrill, Manchester; Percy R. Lewis, Concord, and Chief G. H. Lamott, Hampton Beach.

The principal speaker was A. C. Hudson, of the New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters. Three new members were elected as follows: Chief Harry W. Carter, Boscawen; Deputy Chief C. R. Cann, Claremont, and J. M. Johnson, of Claremont, as associate.

Chief Charles H. French, Manchester, reported the formation of two sectional firemen's training classes. The next meeting of the club will be held on June 8 in Laconia. HARRY BELKNAP.

QUICK ACTION BY FIRE DEPARTMENT SAVES CITY FROM GAS FIRE PERIL

When Natural Gas Pipe Line at Regulating Station Was Ruptured, Chief Pence, Stillwater, Okla., Took Quick Emergency Measures to Notify Citizens of Danger

By H. J. Clark

Chief Engineer, Oklahoma Inspection Bureau

STILLWATER, OKLA., a college city of about 9,000 population, is supplied with natural gas for general domestic uses, and like installations in most communities, very few gas stoves and appliances are vented to flues. The city is served from a distant oil field by a single gas pipe line, carrying pressures varying from 125 to 425 pounds, which is reduced to 20 pounds at a regulating station at the city limits. Industries and large consumers are served at 20 pounds and domestic users are served at one pound or less through other regulating stations in the city.

High Pressure Gas Line Is Ruptured

At 12:45 a.m., on February 27, the high pressure line at the regulating station ruptured at a faultily welded patch on the pipe, while the pressure was at maximum. The 6-inch pipe was ripped open and blown out flat and gas to the city was immediately cut off. Owing to cold weather, hundreds of gas stoves were burning and soon went out for lack of fuel, while few people were aware of the situation. An extremely dangerous condition would result when gas was turned on again, unless every unvented burner in town was shut off.

Fire Department Takes Quick Action

The Stillwater Fire Department, under direction of Chief J. Ray Pence, was immediately notified. The off shift and volunteers were called in and a previously arranged emergency plan was placed in effect. The telephone company was notified and called in all the off shift of operators. Fire department members called every telephone in the directory. Thirty-five hundred bulletins were run off on mimeograph at the fire station and placed in the hands of news boys who were instructed to wake up every householder. The bulletin notified of the gas failure, warning that all heating appliances must be shut off, and that sirens would be blown when gas was turned on. A whistle at the city electric plant and sirens on fire engines driven about town provided the means of notification.

The effectiveness of the precautions is apparent from the fact that gas was turned in at 7 a.m. and there were no fires or explosions. The only injury was a burn suffered by a plumber who lighted a match to start a gas furnace in the home of the President of the Oklahoma A. & M. College. He had been notified, knew the danger and admitted his carelessness.

The gas company is now making preparation to serve the city from two sources of gas supply.

Value of Alert Fire Department Illustrated

The incident illustrates the value of an alert Fire Department and a prearranged emergency plan. The dangers of gas appliances not effectively vented are obvious, but cannot be readily remedied as most of the houses in the gas country are built without adequate flues. In one of the large stores of the city there were seventeen open unvented gas heaters burning that night. Failure to shut off the heaters before gas was restored would have made an explosion and fire probable.

Need Shown for Odorizing Natural Gas

This also stresses the importance and necessity for odorizing natural gas for domestic and industrial uses. The gas served at Stillwater is practically odorless and unnoticeable to persons unless they enter a concentration of it directly from fresh air.

Chief J. Ray Pence and the Stillwater Fire Department are to be congratulated for having prearranged an "Emergency Plan" and placing it in effect. Prompt and efficient action undoubtedly was responsible for preventing explosions, fires and injuries.

Warehouse Makes 3-Alarm Fire

Fire broke out in the three-story brick warehouse occupied by the Shartzer Wrecking and Excavating Corporation, 911 E. Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, and developed into a three-alarm blaze. The first box alarm and also a still alarm came in at 3:46 p. m. Upon arrival of District Chief Terhaar, a second alarm was sent in at 3:51 p. m. and a third at 3:56 p. m. The three alarms called out Chief McFadden, District Chiefs Kirby, Millhoff, and Yither and eight pumpers, two hose companies, two aerial trucks, two service trucks, and the fire patrol unit.

Due to the nature of the warehouse content, which consisted of tar and roofing paper, window and door sashes, and salvage building materials, a dense smoke was pouring out of the building when the first companies arrived. Because of the spread of the fire inside of

Dense Smoke Emerging from the 3-Alarm Warehouse Fire

the warehouse, eight streams of water did not make much headway and about 45 minutes later, flames were shooting high over the roof. The building, 75 x 125 feet, was constructed of wood flooring and inside supports. It was completely gutted. Only the four walls remained standing. However, the fire was confined to the point of origin.

The "all out" signal was sent 10 hours, 17 minutes after the first alarm. The last company reported back on duty at 5:25 p. m., but a detail of six men with several hose lines were left at the fire until the next evening. Three additional small fires broke out in the wreckage on the following Thursday, Friday and Sunday mornings, but were quickly controlled.

A total of 9,500 feet of hose line was used. Damage to the material in the building was estimated at $20,000; and the building loss, $75,000.

R. F. ZIMMERMAN

NINE DIE IN CHICAGO FIRES DURING HEAVY APRIL BLIZZARD

Eight Men Killed by Flames in Cheap Rooming House, and One Girl Found Burned After Fire in Match Manufacturing Plant

By Robert Greenock

EIGHT men and a girl were killed by burns or suffocation as the result of two Chicago fires, that occurred within twelve hours during the blizzard of Wednesday, April 6.

The men were killed, seven of them outright, when fire raced through a four-story, "two-bit-a-night flophouse," the Center Hotel, at 1426 W. Madison Street, shortly after midnight and less than an hour after the start of what was to be the worst blizzard in years.

The fire had evidently been raging some minutes before a man on the fourth floor raised a window and shouted to Joseph Monahan, a passing night watchman. As Monahan pulled the fire box at the corner, flames leaped from windows of the third and fourth floors.

Despite the storm and parked cars that hampered their work, firemen arrived and ran up ladders in record time. As the box assignment men rescued ten men by carrying them down ladders and led twenty more to the street via the front fire escape, Division Marshal Michael Cody quickly called for a two-eleven. Joseph Mackey, Second Deputy Fire Marshal, ordered a three-eleven and when Commissioner Michael Corrigan arrived a moment or so later, he ordered a four-eleven.

Many Heroic Rescues

Many heroic rescues were made, especially by truck and squadmen. Policeman Hugh Gillespie, an athlete in 1931 at Notre Dame, and attached to the nearby DesPlaines Street Station, carried John Simpson, 86, a Civil War veteran, to safety. The old man, deaf, did not hear the shouts of "fire" and Gillespie had to break down the door. Nearly 125 other guests found their way to the street from the lower floors, aided by firemen.

Fire Attorney Frank Kearney, investigating the origin and reported delay in transmitting the alarm to the Fire Department, questioned Raymond Gasparee, maintenance man at the hotel, when he learned that Gasparee had dashed out and removed his car from a garage behind the hotel after being awakened by his wife. Gasparee, however, neglected to give the alarm. Questioned, he said:

"It was not my business to turn in an alarm. I was not on duty at the time."

Warned to Remove Rubbish

Kearney also revealed that the hotel was warned last November 15 to clean up an old elevator shaft, in which rubbish had accumulated. Chief Mackey termed the hotel a "fire-trap" and said that there was no alarm bell in the hotel and that open stairways and air shafts added to the hazardous condition.

Members of Squads 1, 2 and 7 worked over the suffocation victims for more than an hour before they were pronounced dead. Damage was estimated at $15,000.

Shortly after noon, twelve hours after the hotel fire, Central Alarm Office received a number of telephone calls from the factory of the Match Corporation of America, 6041 Grand Avenue. Immediately after the first call, Chief Alarm Operator, John Gegan, taking into consideration the hazardous nature of the building and the fact that companies were having trouble in the deep snow, ordered the nearest box alarm struck. A few minutes later the officer of Engine 125 reported from the fire and asked for the box. Informed that companies were already on the way, he told alarm operators "it looked bad." Shortly thereafter the Chief of the Twenty-fourth Battalion asked for a 2-11 and when Second Deputy Fire Marshal Mackey arrived, he pulled a 3-11.

Office Structure Protected

Firemen confined the flames to the one-story drying plant, protecting the nearby two-story office structure of the corporation with heavy streams. In searching the ruins, the body of a nineteen-year-old girl employee was found charred beyond recognition. Two men and three girls required hospital treatment.

Kenneth Phillipi, plant superintendent, was taken into custody by Fire Attorneys Frank Kearney and Earl Downes, when he advised girls who had escaped from the inferno to a garage across the street to not answer questions about conditions in the plant put to them by Kearney and Downes.

Special regulations to prevent match factory fires were recently recommended by a coroner's jury, which investigated the deaths of six girls who died as the result of fire in the Superior Match Company plant, 60 W. Superior Street, last December 16.

George R. Stephens Dead

George Ransom Stephens, President of the Buffalo Fire Apparatus Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., passed away from a heart attack on Wednesday, April 6, at his home at Lancaster, N. Y.

Born on a farm near Canisteo, N. Y., he was educated in public schools and at Genesee Weslyan College at Lima, N. Y. After graduating from Genesee Weslyan, he entered Syracuse University, graduating later with a Civil Engineering degree. After graduation, Mr. Stephens worked for the New York Central Railroad. In the 1900's he married Charlotte Koopmans and the same year purchased the business of the Buffalo Chemical Fire Extinguisher

The Late George R. Stephens

Company. He reorganized this company, which formerly manufactured fire extinguishers, and under his management it grew to a concern of nation-wide importance, building a full line of motor fire apparatus, in addition to fire extinguishers and other equipment.

Mr. Stephens was very active in educational circles, having served as a member of the Lancaster School Board, and was Vice-President and one of the founders of the Erie County School Board Association. He was a member of Depew Lodge F. & A. M., a Past Master of that Lodge, Past District Deputy Grand Master of Erie County, First District; a member of the Buffalo Athletic Club, the Buffalo Rotary Club and the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

He is survived by his widow; two sons, C. H. and G. R. Stephens, Jr.; two daughters, Marion E. Stephens and Mrs. Roswell H. Clark; one brother, R. E. Stephens of Hornell, N. Y.; two sisters, Miss B. Stephens and Mrs. A. M. Pryor of Passaic, N. J.

Interment was at the Lancaster Rural Cemetery.

Fire Waste Contest Winners

Memphis has been announced as the winner of the grand award in the 1937 Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest. It showed the best record of fire prevention accomplishment in the competition, participated in by nearly 300 cities, representing approximately fifty per cent of the urban population of the United States.

Winning cities in the annual contest, which is sponsored by the National Fire Waste Council, in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, were announced at a meeting of the council. These winners in different population classes will receive bronze engraved plaques at the annual meeting of the chamber, to be held in Washington early in May. They are:

Class I—Cities of more than 500,000 population—Philadelphia.
Class II—Cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population—Memphis, Tenn.
Class III—Cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population—Hartford, Conn.
Class IV—Cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population—Lakewood, Ohio.
Class V—Cities of 20,000 to 50,000 population—Parkersburg, W. Va.
Class VI—Cities under 20,000 population—Lafayette, La.

Statistics compiled by the council, covering the cities reporting in the contest, show that the per capita fire loss of contesting communities was $1.37. Compared with the average per capita fire loss of $1.55 for the same cities for the years 1932-1936 inclusive, the figures show a decrease of 11.6 per cent. The total fire loss of the cities reporting in 1937 was $44,000,000. In 1937 there was a decrease of more than $4,000,000 in property loss in the communities participating, as compared with their average annual fire waste for the preceding five years.

In announcing the winners, the judges in the contest also announced a list of cities given honorable mention. A list of the winning and honor cities is as follows:

Class I—Honor Cities—Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal.
Class II—Honor Cities—Providence, R. I.; Atlanta, Ga.; San Antonio, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Oakland, Cal.; Kansas City, Mo.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.
Class III—Honor Cities—Spokane, Wash.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Wichita, Kan.; Long Beach, Cal.; El Paso, Tex.; Utica, N. Y.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Tie, Kansas City, Kan., and Knoxville, Tenn.
Class IV—Honor Cities—New Rochelle, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Greensboro, N. C.; Pasadena, Cal.; Evanston, Ill.; Asheville, N. C.; Roanoke, Va.; Lincoln, Neb.; Durham, N. C.; Berkeley, Cal.
Class V—Honor Cities—Burlington, Ia.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Baton Rouge, La.; Albany, Ga.; Richmond, Cal.; Hilo, Hawaii; Watertown, N. Y.; Rocky Mount, N. C.; Billings, Mont.
Class VI—Honor Cities—Valley City, N. D.; Coalinga, Cal.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Ft. Collins, Col.; Albany, Cal.; Geneva, N. Y.; Tie, Coatesville, Pa., and Salisbury, N. C.; La Porte, Ind.; Laramie, Wyo.

Chiefs to Meet at Boulder, Col.

Details have been worked out for the coming convention of the Missouri Valley Association of Fire Chiefs which will meet at Boulder, Col., June 21 and 22. Chief Ray Tiller, Waterloo, Ia., is Secretary-Treasurer.

The following program has been arranged:

Chief J. H. Patrick, Laramie, Wyo., "The Firemen's Rights and Privileges When Answering a Call."
L. A. Barley, Chief Engineer, Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, Denver, Col., "The Hazards of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems."
Chief John F. Healy, Denver, Col., assisted by Deputy Chief Frank J. Spillane, "Demonstration and Talk on the Use and Advantages of 1½ Inch Hose."
Chief Geo. R. Woods, Englewood, Col., "Organization and Operation of a Volunteer Fire Department."
Wm. E. Guthner, Manager, Safety and Excise, Denver, Col.
Clarence Goldsmith, Asst. Chief Engineer, National Board of Fire Underwriters, Chicago, "Pumps in the Fire Department Service."
J. Burr Taylor, Western Actuarial Bureau, Chicago, "Behind the Fire Lines."
Chief F. A. Taylor, Colorado Springs Col., "Difficulties Met in Training of Firemen in Smaller Cities."
Chief Wm. J. Cawker, Topeka, Kan., "My Experience with Enclosed Fire Apparatus."
Herbert C. Watson, Special Agent, National Board of Fire Underwriters, "Investigation and Preserving of Evidence in Arson Cases."
Underwriters Film, "Approved by the Underwriters."
Round table discussion, pertaining to the problems of a small city and volunteer fire department.

Headquarters Hotel will be the Boulderado and they will furnish the Association with a room adjoining the main lobby for small equipment and appliances, of which there will be a large number.

Chief Burns, Tyler, Dead

M. P. Burns, Chief of the Tyler, Tex., Fire Department since 1921 and a member of the department for thirty years, died following a two-week's siege of broncho-pneumonia.

All chiefs of nearby cities attended the funeral and there were floral pieces from a large number of fire officials and equipment manufacturers.

He joined the department on April 23, 1908, and was made Assistant Chief on September 1, 1911. Upon the retirement of Chief Daglish on September 1, 1921, he was appointed Chief.

Bridgeport To Hold Exams

Examinations for Pumper Engineers, Lieutenants, Captains and one Assistant Chief will be held at Bridgeport, Conn., on May 21. This will be the second examination held since the Civil Service law went into effect in that city. In the first examinations held at Bridgeport one Assistant Chief, five Captains, three Lieutenants and two Pumper Engineers were named.

THOMAS F. MAGNER.

Air Conditioned Home Levelled in 12 Minutes

It took but twelve minutes for fire to level a brand-new $30,000 home up near Ridgefield, Conn., recently. The building had been occupied but three weeks by its owner, when the fire started. Upon the arrival of the local volunteer firemen, under command of Chief Ellsworth S. Brown, there was very little evidence of fire, but six minutes after the department reached the scene, the building was completely involved; six minutes later it had collapsed in a heap of burning embers. As the nearest available water supply was two miles distant, the apparatus from the Ridgefield Fire Department, including four machines, could do nothing. The air conditioning system apparently carried the fire throughout the structure and provided plenty of air for rapid combustion.

The walls of the building were insulated with rock wool, which aided materially in delaying the destruction by fire of the outer wall. However, when the building had collapsed, pieces of the outside wall showed no evidence of scorching whatsoever. Upon the arrival of the Fire Department, although little fire was in evidence, it was discovered that the ground floor had completely burned away. It is believed that the operation of the air conditioning system, together with the insulated walls, served to make a furnace of the structure, all inside combustibles burning away before the collapse of the building.

Various Stages in the Progress of the Fire

1. Condition of the fire when the Fire Department arrived. 2. When the firemen arrived, there appeared to be but little fire, but when the door was opened, it was seen that the ground floor had burned away. 3. Six minutes after the department had arrived. 4. Six minutes after the previous picture was taken, the building collapsed. However, the rock wool insulation prevents the heat from scorching the outside wall.

Sustaining Members Aid I.A.F.C.

The Headquarters staff is to be augmented this month, and with the cooperation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the educational program will be initiated with vigor. The scope of activities will be determined largely by available revenue. As it is the desire of the Association to extend to every state in the Union, the benefits of organized Fire Department training, additional funds beyond these already on hand will be needed.

The foremost problem faced by the International Association of Fire Chiefs in carrying out its nation-wide educational program in the fire service is that of financing.

At the Directors' Meeting of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, held in New York, a plan offered by President Vincent C. Stanley of the Gamewell Company to establish sustaining memberships, at $250 per year, in the Association was approved. Mr. Stanley offered the facilities of his organization in promoting this type of membership, and offered to secure ten such memberships.

Three such memberships have already been received.

They are: Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts; Seagrave Company, Columbus, Ohio; the American District Telegraph Company, New York City. Two other companies have also indicated their interest in the plan.

In securing the first ten members, Mr. Stanley is working in conjunction with Chief Daniel B. Tierney, President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. With the campaign but a couple of weeks old, it appears that the Association's goal will be readily attained.

Ex-Chief McCarthy Honored by Dinner

A testimonial dinner in honor of Ex-Chief Charles L. McCarthy, Worcester, Mass., Fire Department, who recently retired on pension, was held March 3 in the ballroom of the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester. Nearly 500 persons attended, including 75 Fire Chiefs who came from cities in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire to pay tribute to Chief McCarthy, a former President of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts.

Thomas J. Meehan, Providence, R. I., was Toastmaster. The speeches were interspersed with vaudeville acts. A purse was given the Chief, and he was also presented with a badge and certificate of membership in the Webster, Mass., Fire Department.

HARRY BELKNAP.

Signal Men Meet

The New Jersey Municipal Signal Association held a bi-monthly meeting in Jersey City with William McKenna, Fire Alarm Superintendent, acting as host. Forty members were present. There was a demonstration of traffic signal controls, fire detecting unit, and a practical demonstration of the ground return fire alarm box.

The next meeting will be held at Long Branch on May 19 with Superintendent Dempsey as host. There will be a demonstration of the Gamewell Vitalarm, and a member of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will discuss batteries and rectifiers.

Washington Firemen to Meet at Wenatchee

A joint convention of the Washington Fire Chiefs and State Firemen's Associations and the Northwest Fire School is to be held at the Auditorium, Wenatchee, Wash., on June 15 to 18. The Chiefs will hold their sixth annual meeting on June 15, and the 16th annual convention and eighth annual Fire School will take place on June 16 to 18.

The program is a heavy one and includes a round table discussion, competitive drill contests, lectures and instructions and a firemen's circus at the Ball Park. There will be a written examination for those taking part in the school. W. A. Groce, Secretary of the Fire Chiefs, is Chairman of the Fire School and Captain J. R. Cook is Supervisor.

Kenlon Returns from the Coast

Former Chief John Kenlon, of the New York Fire Department, recently returned to his home in New Jersey, after a six-months' stay in California, loud in his praises of western hospitality, particularly as represented by those California stalwarts, Chief Chas. J. Brennan, of San Francisco, Chief J. W. Stevens, State Fire Marshal of California, and Chas. Lum, Western Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

On his way east, Chief Kenlon stopped off for a day at Chicago, where Chief Frank McAuliffe, of the Chicago Insurance Patrols, proved an equally capable host.

Despite his seventy-odd years, the Chief appeared in fine physical trim, bronzed and the picture of health.

Moscow Patterns Boat After Portland, Me.

Portland, Me., which claims the lead in a fireboat design, is rather proud that when Moscow, Russia, planned to build

FIRE FACTS
BY OTIS SMITH
FIRE HOUSE ODDITY
BALTIMORE, MD. No. 10 ENGINE HOUSE HAS TUBE TO CARRY SOUND OF GONG TO SECOND FLOOR.
EASTERN ASSN. OF FIRE CHIEFS • AND THE • MARYLAND STATE FIREMEN • MEET AT • BALTIMORE-MARYLAND JUNE 15-16-17-18 1938
NEW
FIREBOAT FRED A. BUSSE, CHICAGO. PROVES ECONOMY OF DIESELS DURING FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION IT ANSWERED 97 ALARMS AT A COST OF $665. A STEAM POWERED CHICAGO BOAT ANSWERED NINE ALARMS DURING THAT TIME AND COST $5,312.
NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT STRETCHER. PERMITS PATIENT TO BE CARRIED IN ANY POSITION. DEVELOPED BY CAPT. JOSEPH DUNLEAVY.

The FEDERAL '77' DOUBLETONE SIREN

with the Red Flashing Light

CUTS THRU ALL OTHER NOISES

SPECIFY FEDERAL "77"

Built Chockful of Action for its Size. Rugged in Construction to withstand abuse on busy piece of equipment.

1. Newest innovation a two-tone blast.
2. Large red flashing light.
3. Long rolling action after current is cut off more than two minutes—that saves your battery.
4. Electric Brake—touch of button stops roar instantly.
5. Economical, Streamlined, Precision Built. Absolutely a new siren.

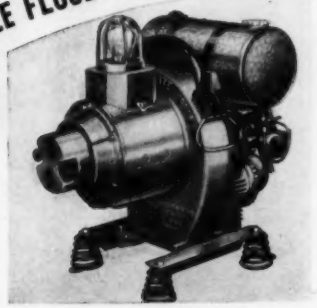
Write for New Bulletin No. 56

FEDERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

8702 South State St. Chicago, Ill.

FIGHTING FIRES EVERYWHERE

HOMELITE PORTABLE FLOODLIGHTING PLANTS



TAKE a trip around the country—to Maine, Washington, Texas—and you'll find more "HOMELITE" Floodlighting Plants fighting fires than all other makes combined. The reasons—"HOMELITES" are low in cost. Furthermore, they give you the brilliant, dependable and *flexible* floodlighting that efficient departments must have.

Small and compact, the "HOMELITE" weighs only 89 pounds complete with built-in gasoline engine. One man can carry it and set it up anywhere — no long cables are necessary. Started, it operates automatically — provides 1,250 watts, 120 volts — enough for several brilliant floodlights.

With the "HOMELITE" you can have floodlighting *economically* for all fires. You can have inexpensive floodlighting for overhauling. Or you can have handy floodlighting for accidents, drownings, floods, riots and all kinds of emergencies.

Get This New Bulletin Now

Here — just off the press — is the most complete bulletin we have ever put out on floodlighting. It shows how thousands are using "HOMELITE" portable floodlighting — tells what chiefs, public-spirited persons and the press say about it. A real interesting 8-page bulletin. Write for it.

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805 RIVERDALE AVENUE PORT CHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

AFTER all, a good badge is a sensible investment. Not everyone can wear a fireman's emblem of service. You men who have devoted your lives to saving life and property should be proud of your badge.

You will be if you wear a BRAXMAR BADGE. Over fifty-five years of experience goes into every badge you buy.

Catalog on request.

C. G. BRAXMAR CO., 242 West 55th Street, New York

BRAXMAR BADGES

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A COMPLETE LINE

RESERVE CAPACITY

From the standpoint of both commonsense and sound engineering practice it has always been the policy of the Hale Company to discourage over-rating of Hale Pumps by fire-engine builders.

In conformance with this policy, every Hale Pump sold to meet a specific underwriters' capacity, will substantially exceed that rated capacity in both volume and pressure.

It is far better, in a pinch, to be able to call on the ample reserve capacity of Hale Pumps than to risk breakdown by forcing an over-rated pump beyond its true capacity.

Write today for the catalog and folders on the Complete Line of Hale Pumps

HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY

708-716 Spring Mill Avenue
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

FREE TO FIRE CHIEFS

Fire chiefs who are seeking increased appropriations for more fire alarm boxes or fire fighting equipment may help their cause by furnishing the Mayor of their city a copy of

"INFLATION AND FIRE CHIEFS"

by ROGER W. BABSON as it appeared in FIRE ENGINEERING for February, 1937. Copies will be sent free to any chief who writes:

BABSON'S STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

By ROGER W. BABSON, *President*

Babson Park, Mass.

ELK HART

34 years service in the fire field

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Prompt service Quality products

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A PARTIAL LIST OF ELKHART PRODUCTS

Shut-Off Nozzles
Controlling Nozzles
Turret Pipes
Fire Department Extinguishers
Extinguisher Holders
Fire Truck Body Fittings
Hose House Equipment
All Types Hose Couplings
Sliding Poles, Railings and Canopies
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Threading Tools
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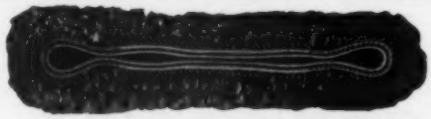
Pump and Hydrant Valves
Hose Racks and Cabinets
Siamese Connections
Underwriters' Industrial Extinguishers

Send for illustrated folder on the New Elkhart Mystery Nozzle.

ELKHART BRASS MFG. CO.

ELKHART, INDIANA



This is the new LIGHT WEIGHT BI-LATERAL FIRE HOSE

This hose will stand 900 pounds pressure and weighs but 45 pounds to the section uncoupled.

Here's the new DROP-FORGED rocker lug coupling (not cast bronze), with the swivel-protecting feature.

This coupling will stand several expansions and can be used over and over again, saving your city at least 20c to 30c per foot on future hose purchases.

When in the market, let us show you that we can give you the best service obtainable for the least money.

BI-LATERAL FIRE HOSE COMPANY

20 N. Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois

a fireboat, it decided to pattern the boat after the Portland design.

The boat is to be built at East Boothbay, Me., by the Rice Brothers Corporation. After it is completed, it will go under its own power to New York City, and there will be placed on the deck of a freighter for its trip to Moscow, a distance of 7,000 miles.

Portland built its diesel operated boat in 1931. In 1936, Chicago built one, a duplicate of the Maine boat, after studying the designs of Boston and New York.

Manufacturers' Announcements

Ahrens-Fox Manager

William De Rohan has been appointed Chicago District Manager for the Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. His services in an advisory capacity will still be available to his friends in the middle west.

Improvement in Extinguisher

Improvements have been made in the control wheel on the operating valve of seat type extinguishers made by Walter

Showing the Construction of the New Lux Handwheel

Kidde & Co., 60 West Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

The makers claim that the new hand wheel gives a better grip, more leverage, and is easier to operate. There is a pull out pin, which is kept in tension at all times to assure positive sealing. It is said that with this type valve, premature operation due to vibration is impossible.

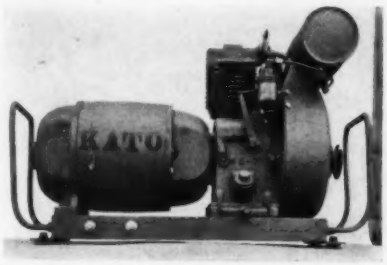
Vapor Nozzle Tip

A vapor tip for standard shut-off nozzles, which is small enough to be carried by a fireman in his pocket, is being distributed by Joseph L. Day, 671 Delavan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

When vapor is required, the operator removes the straight tip and applies the vapor tip. When a straight stream is required, a straight tip is used.

Portable Power Plant

A new portable 500-watt plant generating standard 60-cycle, 110-volt A.C. current has recently been announced by



Kato Portable Generating Plant

the Kato Engineering Company, Mankato, Minn.

This model weighs 80 pounds. It is designed especially for portable purposes. The generator is self-excited and has a surplus D.C. capacity of approximately 300 watts at 15 volts.

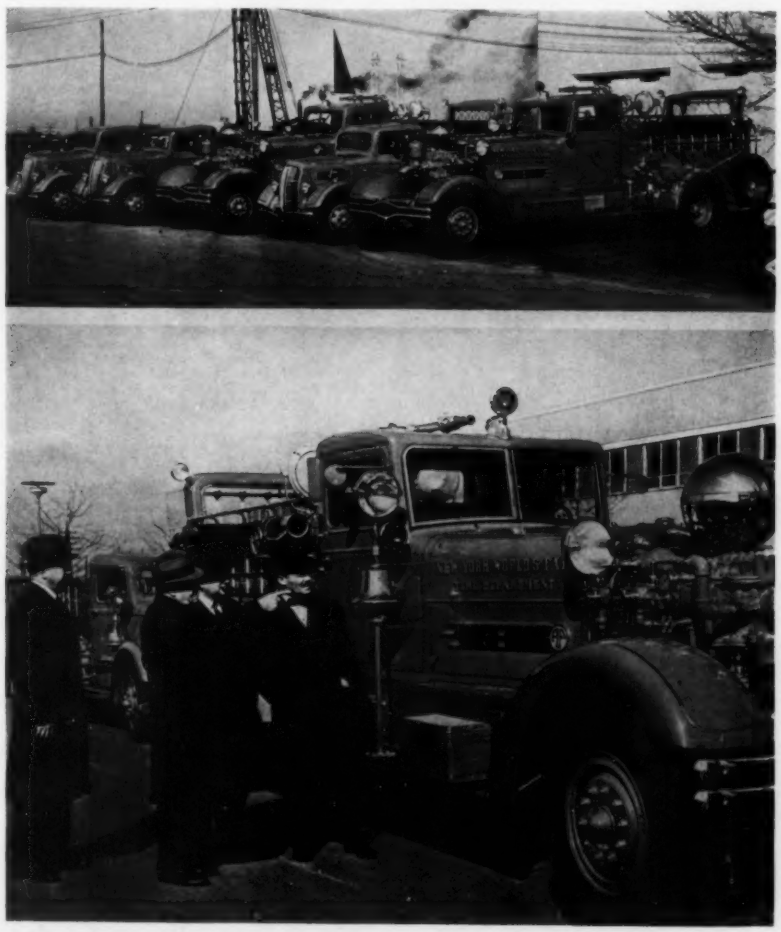
The plant can be made self-cranking by simply connecting it to two standard six-volt auto batteries connected in series. A remote control and special muffler are also available.

The generator and engine are both filtered and shielded so as to eliminate radio interference. Dimensions are 21" long, 10" wide and 15" high. Descriptive circulars are available.

Memphis Proud of Department

Memphis, Tenn., is both proud and appreciative of its Fire Department. Chief Irby Klinck has been notified that it won first prize in the National Fire Waste Council and would receive the award at Washington, D. C., in the near future. The following appeared in the "Memphis Council," a publication of the Memphis Council of Social Agencies:

"When we consider the savings resulting from low insurance rates as well as the security we all enjoy in consequence of this outstanding department with its up-to-the-minute machinery, are we not convinced that we are daily receiving large dividends on our investment? Would any of us want to live in a city where such protection was inadequate or obsolete?"



Ahrens-Fox Apparatus to Protect New York World's Fair

Five pieces of Ahrens-Fox fire apparatus, fully manned, will constitute the fire fighting force of the World's Fair, to open next year. There are two 1,000-gallon New York standard piston type pumpers and three 500-gallon, 2-stage centrifugal pumpers. The machines, shown above, were delivered on April 1. The views show the five pieces lined up for inspection and Chief T. J. Dougherty pointing out some of the features of one of the bigger machines to Grover Whalen, President of the Fair.

CONVENTION DATES

May 18—FIRE CHIEFS' EMERGENCY PLAN OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Annual Dinner and Installation, Elks' Club, White Plains, N. Y. Secretary, Captain Howard Geer, Fire Headquarters, Rye, N. Y.

May 19—NEW JERSEY MUNICIPAL SIGNAL ASSOCIATION. Next Meeting, Long Branch, N. J. Secretary, Alexander A. Sullivan, Bayonne, N. J.

May 19—ORANGE COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS' CLUB. Regular Monthly Meeting, Fullerton, Cal. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Percy Owens, Buena Park, Cal.

May 25—FAIRFIELD COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS' EMERGENCY PLAN. 5th Annual Banquet and Installation, Dorlon's, East Norwalk, Conn. Secretary, Captain John Moehring, Toms Road, Stamford, Conn.

May 25—IOWA FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting, Ames, Ia. Secretary-Treasurer, L. R. Morris, Ames, Iowa.

May 25-28—IOWA SHORT COURSE FOR FIREMEN. Annual State Fire School, Iowa State College, Ames. Director, Lindon J. Murphy, Iowa State College.

May 30-June 3—SOUTH DAKOTA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 54th Annual Convention and Fire School, Mobridge, S. D. Secretary, M. C. Sullivan, Parkston, S. D.

June 7-9—OHIO FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 21st Annual Convention, Lima, Ohio. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Philip J. Harty, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

June 8-9—SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 33rd Annual Convention, Charleston, S. C. Secretary-Treasurer, Paul E. Wilburn, Union, S. C.

June 8-9—SOUTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 11th Annual Convention, Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief R. S. Baughan, Norfolk, Va.

June 8-9—STATE FIREMEN'S AND FIRE MARSHALS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS. 62nd Annual Convention, Amarillo, Tex. Secretary-Treasurer, Olin Culberson, Edna, Tex.

June 8-10—NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 32nd Annual Convention, Hotel Mark Twain, Elmira, N. Y. (In connection with meeting of Mayors' Conference.) Secretary, Chief Chris W. Noll, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 10-14—NEVADA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Elko, Nev. Secretary, E. R. Simons, Sparks, Nev.

June 13—LITCHFIELD COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS' EMERGENCY PLAN. Next Meeting, Canaan, Conn. Secretary, Captain Wesley Billings, Thomaston, Conn.

June 13-15—MINNESOTA STATE FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION. 66th Annual Convention, Wadena, Minn. Secretary, Fred Pfaender, New Ulm, Minn.

June 14-15 — NORTH DAKOTA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 54th Annual Convention, Harvey, N. D. Secretary, H. R. Handtmann, Fargo, N. D.

June 14-17—FIRE COLLEGE OF ILLINOIS. 14th Annual College, University of Illinois, Urbana. Director, L. H. Provine, University of Illinois.

June 15—NORTHWESTERN OHIO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 65th Annual Convention, Napoleon, Ohio. Secretary, J. W. Gardner, Ashland, Ohio.

June 15-17—MARYLAND STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 46th Annual Convention, Baltimore, Md. Secretary, George R. Lindsay, Hagerstown, Md.

June 15 - 18 — WASHINGTON STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION, STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION and STATE FIRE SCHOOL. Chiefs' 6th and Firemen's 16th Annual Convention and 8th Annual Fire School, Wenatchee, Wash. Secretary, Chiefs, W. A. Groce, 716 Mohawk Bldg., Spokane; Secretary, Firemen, Hugh M. Leslie, Auburn, Wash.

June 16 - 18 — EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 11th Annual Convention, Baltimore, Md. Secretary, Chief Charles E. Clark, P. O. Box 217, Wayne, Pa.

June 18 — NASSAU COUNTY FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 32nd Annual Parade and Tournament, West Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Secretary, James McInnes, Jr., Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

June 19-25—ALLEGHENY COUNTY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 24th Annual Convention, Verona, Pa. Parade date, June 25. Secretary, A. H. Leck, 1009 Third Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.

June 20-23—MICHIGAN STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 64th Annual Convention and 10th Annual Fire College, Saulte Sainte Marie, Mich. Secretary-Treasurer, George M. Low, Bangor, Mich.

June 21-22—MISSOURI VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 4th Annual Convention, Boulder, Col. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Ray Tiller, Waterloo, Iowa.

June 21-23—NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 16th Annual Convention, Hotel Vermont (Exhibits, Municipal Auditorium), Burlington, Vt. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief John W. O'Hearn, Watertown, Mass.

June 22-25—HUDSON VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 49th Annual Convention, Hudson, N. Y. Secretary, Chief Chris W. Noll, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

July—WEST VIRGINIA FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 7th Annual Convention, Morgantown, W. Va. (Exact date to be decided later.) Secretary-Treasurer, Roy B. Lister, Nutter Fort, W. Va.

July 18-22—TEXAS FIREMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL. 9th Annual School, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex. Director, H. R. Brayton, Box 119, College Station.

July 14-16—TEXAS FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTORS' CONFERENCE. Annual Conference, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex. Director, H. R. Brayton, Box 119, College Station.

August—VERMONT STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 49th Annual Convention, Poultney, Vt. (Exact date to be decided later.) Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Adams, Vergennes, Vt.

Aug. 2-4—WISCONSIN PAID FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 31st Annual Convention, Eau Claire, Wis. Secretary-Treasurer, George Johnson, 1609 West Boulevard, Racine, Wis.

Aug. 8-11—NORTH CAROLINA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 51st Annual Convention, New Bern, N. C. Secretary, John Miller, Concord, N. C.

Aug. 8-12—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC POLICE AND FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 6th Annual Convention, Sherbrooke, Que. Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Robert Harrington, Fire Dept., McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., Suite 8, Hotel Windsor, Montreal, Que.

Aug. 9-10—VIRGINIA FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 10th Annual Convention, Luray, Va. Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Rouse, Orange, Va.

Aug. 9-11—MICHIGAN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 13th Annual Convention, Occidental Hotel, Muskegon, Mich. Secretary, George F. Dansbury, Grosse Point Farms, Mich.

Aug. 9-12—VIRGINIA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 52nd Annual Convention, Luray, Va. Secretary, O. W. Dabney, Staunton, Va.

Aug. 16-19—FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 66th Annual Convention, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Secretary, Fred A. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Aug. 19-20—CONNECTICUT STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 55th Annual Convention, Milford, Conn. Secretary, D. W. Harford, 10 Chestnut Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

Aug. 25-27 — NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, New Castle, Pa. Secretary, Paul J. P. Donley, Sharon, Pa.

Aug. 29—PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 45th Annual Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah, week of Aug. 29 (tentative date). Secretary, ex-Chief Jay W. Stevens, Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Aug. 29-Sept. 3—INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS. 14th Annual Convention. Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Secretary-Treasurer, George J. Richardson, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Sept. 6-8—MARYLAND STATE FIRE SCHOOL and FIRE CHIEFS' CLUB OF MARYLAND. State Fire School and Meeting of Club, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Director, Prof. R. B. Criswell, University.

Sept. 7-8—DELAWARE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 18th Annual Convention, Newark, Del. Secretary, Warren W. Pettyjohn, Dover, Del.

Sept. 12-14—OREGON FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Pendleton, Ore. (At time of Round Up Week.) Secretary, Thomas Coates, Tillamook, Ore.

Sept. 12-15—INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL SIGNAL ASSOCIATION. 43rd Annual Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md. Secretary, Irvin Shulsinger, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Sept. 12-15—LOUISIANA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 33rd Annual Convention, Minden, La. Secretary, T. E. Wright, Houma, La.

Sept. 14-15 — MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS. 13th Annual Convention, Trenton, Mo. Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Mulvoy, 3500 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 15-17—INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS. Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J. Secretary, Dr. Harry M. Archer, 47 West 85th Street, New York City.

Sept. 20-21—IOWA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 61st Annual Convention, Belle Plaine, Iowa. Secretary-Treasurer, Paul A. Soener, Independence, Iowa.

Sept. 20-22—GREAT LAKES FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Kokomo, Ind. (Jointly with Indiana State Fire Chiefs' Association.) Secretary-Treasurer, Chief R. E. Mottesheard, 4501 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich.

Sept. 20-22—INDIANA STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 12th Annual Convention, Kokomo, Ind. (Jointly with Great Lakes Division, I. A. F. C.). Secretary, Archie McCabe, Muncie, Ind.

Sept. 23-24—NEW JERSEY STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION and NEW JERSEY STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 61st Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J. Secretary, Firemen's Association, Evan F. Benners, 602 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Newark, N. J. Secretary, Chiefs' Association, Fred A. Trowbridge, Morristown, N. J.

Sept. 26-29—CALIFORNIA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 16th Annual Convention, Santa Barbara, Cal. Secretary-Treasurer, Harry E. Strasser, P. O. Box 906, San Diego, Cal.

Sept. 27-30—INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 66th Annual Conference, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. Secretary-Treasurer, Ex-Chief James J. Mulcahy, 16 Franklin Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Chairman, Exhibits, Chief James T. Keegan, Salvage Corps., 227 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

Sept. 27-30—SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS, 38th Annual Meeting (during I. A. F. C. Convention), Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief J. Ray Pense, Stillwater, Okla.

Oct. 4-6—FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. 59th Annual Convention, Lebanon, Pa. Secretary, Chief Charles E. Clark, P. O. Box 217, Wayne, Pa.

Oct. 18-20—ILLINOIS FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 51st Annual Convention, Père Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill. Secretary, Asst. Chief Roy W. Alsip, Champaign, Ill., or Chief Frank Hazzard, Peoria.

Oct. 18-20—NEBRASKA STATE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 57th Annual Convention, Freemont, Neb. Secretary-Treasurer, Louis A. Novak, Room 5, Koehn Bldg., Norfolk, Neb.

Oct. 21-22—ALABAMA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 3rd Annual Convention, Mobile, Ala. Secretary, George E. Crossett, 1916 6th Ave., North, Birmingham, Ala.

N. J. Chiefs Meet

All officers of the Paid Fire Chiefs' Club of New Jersey were re-elected at a meeting held in Newark, April 6, with President William H. O'Neill presiding. The officers are in addition to the President, are James Keegan, Superintendent, Newark Salvage Corp., Vice-President; Ernest Beckert, West New York, Treasurer; Charles A. McGinley, East Orange, Secretary.

Otto F. Beutell, representative of the American-LaFrance and Foamite Industries, was elected an honorary member.

Chief William Taggert, Asbury Park, and Ex-Chief John Towey, Newark, spoke on traffic lights as they are concerned with fire department vehicles. A letter was read from the Motor Vehicle Commission explaining the rights of a Fire Department emergency apparatus proceeding to a fire when the traffic lights are red.

Those present at the meeting were:

Chief Ernest Beckert, West New York; Chief Walter Bond, Town of Union; Chief A. T. Callahan, Harrison; Chief A. Chamberlain, Hillside; Chief F. Cordes, Maplewood; Chief R. H. Bowker, Passaic; Chief Charles McGinley, East Orange; Supt. James Keegan, Newark Salvage Corp.; Chief F. T. Miller, Linden; Chief W. H. Ritzman, Rahway; Chief W. S. Taggert, Asbury Park; Ex-Chief J. J. Towey, Newark; Chief Howard Schindler, Cranford; Asst. Chief John Zanet, Clifton; Chief George Wright, Roselle; Chief George Lasher, Edgewater; Chief John Cullinan, Morristown; Chief Arthur Jacques, New Brunswick; Chief Thomas Murray, Summit; Chief Robert Reid, Belleville; Chief William Coffey, Passaic; Gus Day, Mendham; H. Cavanaugh, East Orange; William Moeller, New York City, and Fred Shepperd, New York City.

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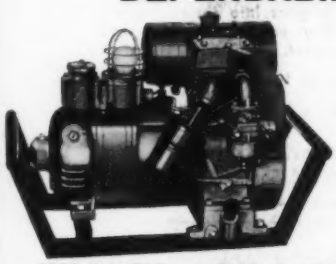

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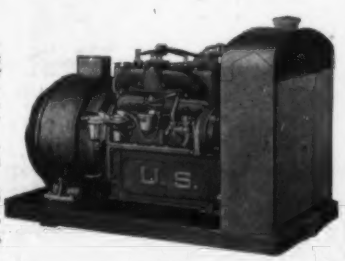

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Chiefs Meet in Boston

The March meeting of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts was held in connection with the 17th annual conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council in the Hotel Statler, Boston, on March 21. M. Norcross Stratton, Assistant Director of the Division of Vocational Training of the State Department of Education, presided at the morning fire prevention session. The speakers were Robert S. Moulton, Technical Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, on "Does Air Conditioning Offer A Hazard?"; Supt. Lorton C. Walden, Worcester Protective Department, on "Setting Up an Instructive Fire Prevention Program," and Captain James McCarthy, Weymouth Fire Department, on "Common Causes of Fires," with a demonstration.

Following a luncheon in the main ballroom, the afternoon session was held with addresses on "The National Threat of Arson" by A. Bruce Bielaski, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; "Rhode Island's Fire Prevention Program" by Frank Charlesworth, State Fire Marshal, and short talks on fire prevention by Chief Daniel B. Tierney, Arlington, Mass., President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs; Chief Joseph W. Randlette, Richmond, Me., President of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, and Chief William C. Mahoney, Peabody, Mass., President of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts. Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, Boston, delivered an address of welcome at the opening of the session.

Among the exhibitors in the safety display held in connection with the conference were the American LaFrance and Foamite Industries, Inc., Gorham Fire Equipment Company, Lux Fire Equipment Company, and the Mine Safety Appliances Company.

HARRY BELKNAP.

Chiefs' Club Meets in Newton

Mayor Edwin O. Childs, Chief Clarence Randlett, of the Newton Fire Department, and President Vincent C. Stanley, Gamewell Company, were hosts to the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts on April 20 at a buffet luncheon and meeting held in the Brae Burn Country Club.

Chief William C. Mahoney, Peabody, served as master of ceremonies. The principal speakers were the Mayor and Mr. Stanley.

Following the meeting, a visit was made to the factory of the Gamewell Company in Newton, where the latest developments in fire alarm signalling systems were explained to the fire officials. A tour of inspection was made through the factory. There was a large attendance at the luncheon and visit to the Gamewell Plant.

HARRY BELKNAP.

Westchester Chiefs Hear of Gasoline Truck Hazards

The hazards of gasoline transportation by trucks and barges were discussed before the Fire Chiefs Emergency Plan by James J. Deasy, former Battalion Chief of the New York Fire Department, at its regular meeting on the evening of Wednesday, April 20. The meeting, which was held at Fire Headquarters, West Harrison, N. Y., near Silver Lake, White Plains, was called to order by President Roi B. Woolley, who introduced Chief Anthony Grillo, West Harrison, and Fire Commissioner P. F. Biscome, of West Harrison, both of whom welcomed the Plan.

Following a report by Commissioner Earle Krows, Hastings-on-Hudson, Chairman of the Committee on Financing the Plan, there was considerable discussion on the suggestions of the committee, which were finally adopted as the most feasible method of meeting the situation.

There was also much discussion as to the form that the listing of apparatus and equipment of the Fire Departments of the county should take. It was finally decided to retain the chart form, as before. Chairman Van De Water, of the committee in charge, was empowered to prepare the chart for distribution, the questionnaires having been practically all received.

Chief Deasy, in his address, pointed out that all sorts of restrictions were placed upon the transportation of dynamite through the streets, but gasoline, which is five times as explosive, was carried by truck in large quantities day and night with practically no regulation. Not only was there danger to the truck and driver from ignition of gasoline vapors, but the buildings in the vicinity of blazing gasoline would also be in peril of destruction, with possible heavy loss of life. He suggested that one regulation should be the devotion of one compartment of a gasoline truck to the installation of foam for fighting fires, in case of ignition or explosion of the gasoline. He cited 27 points to be considered in fighting fire in a gasoline truck.

At the conclusion of his address, Chief Deasy was elected an Honorary Member of the Plan.

The report of the Nominating Committee, which is to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting and Banquet in May, is as follows:

President—Roi B. Woolley, Larchmont.
First Vice-President — Edward Barth, Elmsford.
Second Vice-President—William Livingston, Tarrytown.
Third Vice-President — John Van De Water, Hastings-on-Hudson.
Secretary—Howard S. Geer, Rye.
Treasurer—Edward Siller, Yonkers.
Directors (two years)—John J. Gibson, Mt. Vernon; Wiley Travis, Peekskill; H. Abbott Griffin, White Plains, and Robert J. H. Lemon, Mamaroneck.
Directors (one year) — Theodore Outhouse, Ossining; John J. Brennan, Pelham Manor; R. T. Langeloh, Rye, and Earle Krows, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Refreshments were served by the local department after the meeting.

Companies Willed $3,000

Three fire companies of West Chester, Pa., are to receive $3,000 each, in accordance with a will filed recently. The money is now in trust for a recipient, and upon his death, the specified amount will be given to each of the companies.

Changes Urged in Stratford

The construction of a modern fire station, and the addition of eight men to bring the personnel to twenty men, are recommended in a report presented to the Town Council at Stratford, Conn. The report, submitted by a group of local citizens, recommends that a fire house large enough to house two pieces of apparatus in the Lordship and Paradise Green districts also be built. It also calls for a service truck equipped to carry a 60-foot ladder, a squad car to answer grass fire calls, two portable power driven floodlights, and the installation of additional sirens.

THOMAS F. MAGNER

Explosion of Tank on Burning Truck Endangers Firemen

Firemen were forced to make a very hasty retreat when a gasoline tank on a burning beer truck at Los Angeles, Cal., exploded and scattered burning fuel. Both of the firemen shown fleeing in the photograph received burns about arms and legs, and lesser burns on their bodies and faces. The explosion occurred while the firemen were trying to extinguish a blaze which started when a gas line broke, while the truck was in motion. The flames set fire to a coupe parked across the street.

Baltimore Host to Two Conventions

The Eastern Association of Fire Chiefs, and the Maryland State Firemen's Association will hold their conventions in Baltimore, Md., next month. Maryland volunteer firemen will convene from June 15 to 17; the Eastern Association will meet from June 16 to 18.

There have been numerous committee meetings since the first of the year in Baltimore. It is now felt that the plans are in good order and that the convention will be a great success. F. A. Clautice, Pikesville, Md., is General Chairman of the Convention Committee. Chief Edward Warr, Baltimore Salvage Corps, is also a hard worker in the convention preparations.

A varied program has been arranged to appeal to everyone. It ranges from a stag party to a garden tour. The Lord Baltimore Hotel will be the focal point of the convention. There will be exhibit booths set up in the main lobby for fire equipment manufacturers. Everything in the convention will be free with the exception of a ball and banquet at the Lord Baltimore Hotel. The proceeds of this affair will be used to maintain free hospital beds for Maryland volunteer firemen.

Those with a liking for sightseeing may go on a boat trip to Annapolis and the Naval Academy, visit the District of Columbia, or just go on a plain rubberneck tour of Baltimore city. Members of the Baltimore Fire Department who are on the off shift during the day will offer their cars and their services to those visitors who wish to drive about the city.

The more serious devotees of conventions may get in on a chowder party, stag party, and other similar gatherings. In all cases, the entire off shift of the city Fire Department will stand ready to act as guides and advisors.

The various hotels in the city have reduced their rates, so that visiting firemen can afford to stay the entire four days of the convention. There will also be lodgings in boarding houses and the homes of firemen.

Due credit is also extended to Chief Charles E. Clark, Wayne, Pa., Secretary to the Eastern Chiefs. Those in Baltimore who are performing good work for the convention are: B. H. Shipley, President of Maryland State Firemen; B. H. Shipley, Jr.; Thomas Newberger; G. R. Helm; Harvey Newell, and Mrs. Virginia Lee Chenoweth, of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Maryland State Firemen. Chief Howard Travers, Baltimore city, and Chief Anthony Orban, Baltimore, County, have also been regulars at all committee meetings. During the convention, all volunteer and paid firemen may ride the trolleys and busses of the city transit system free. All that is necessary is that the firemen wear their cap and badge, a full uniform will not be necessary.

OTIS SMITH.

Fairfield Chiefs Hear About Oil Burner Hazards

The hazards and proper regulation of oil burners was the subject of a paper read before the regular meeting of the Fairfield County Fire Chiefs' Emergency Plan, by Chief John J. Brennan, of Pelham Manor, N. Y. The meeting was held at the Royal School, Darien, Conn., on the evening of Wednesday, April 27, with President Bernard Scully presiding. The Plan was welcomed by First Selectman Benjamin Corbin, President of Fire Department Arthur Raymond, of Darien, Senator Rumpf, of Connecticut, and Chief William Handley, Darien.

Three bills to be introduced into the Connecticut legislature were read by Treasurer Brencher, who is Chairman of the Legislative Committee. These were to regulate liability of towns for injury to assisting firemen; increase in payment to injured firemen, and the method of raising a fund for the establishment of a Firemen's Home in Connecticut. The first two were adopted, and the plan for a Firemen's Home fund was resubmitted to the committee, after much discussion, for improvement in the suggested plan.

Chief Brennan went exhaustively into his subject, pointing out the need for proper supervision of oil burner installation by the Fire Chief. Most fires, he said, arose from improper or careless installation or maintenance. He explained the best method of handling fires in oil burners and emphasized the need of a code for each municipality.

President Woolley, of the Westchester Plan, made a short address.

The Nominating Committee presented its ticket, the election of which takes place at the annual meeting and dinner on May 25 at Dorlan's Shore House, South Norwalk, as follows:

President—Chief Thomas Boyle, Noroton.
First Vice-President—Chief Thomas Carroll, Fairfield.
Second Vice-President—Ex-Chief Peter Beckerle, Danbury.
Third Vice-President—Chief Stuart Potter, Greenwich.
Secretary—Captain John Moehring, Stamford.
Treasurer—Chief George Brencher, Darien.
Board of Trustees (two years)—Ex-Assistant Chief Bernard Scully, Westport; William Gower, Newtown; Assistant Chief William Sturgis, Ridgefield; Assistant Chief J. J. Sanger, Old Greenwich.
Board of Trustees (one year)—Chief Sydney Stapely, Nichols; Fire Commissioner Fred Von Holtz, Southport; Milton Durant, Bethel, and William Berger (in place of Chief Potter).

Electrical Hazards Shown

Ernest W. Davis, Chief Electrical Engineer of the Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass., gave an interesting talk and demonstration of electrical hazards at the meeting of the Middlesex County Forest Fire Wardens' Association, which was held recently in the Highland Fire Station, Arlington, Mass., where Chief Daniel B. Tierney acted as host. President John Campbell was in charge of the meeting and was assisted by the Secretary, Lieutenant Arthur E. Tebbetts, Woburn. HARRY BELKNAP.

Fire Stops Phone Service

A fire in the switchboard of the Florida Telephone Company at Ocala, Fla., stopped phone service to most of the community and made it impossible to put a call through to the Fire Department to inform them of the fire.

One of the night operators had to run to the Police Department to spread the alarm, and police in turn had to pound on the door of the fire station, to arouse firemen, so that the fire apparatus could be taken out.

At first an attempt was made to put out the fire with extinguishers, but the blaze was put under control with hose lines.

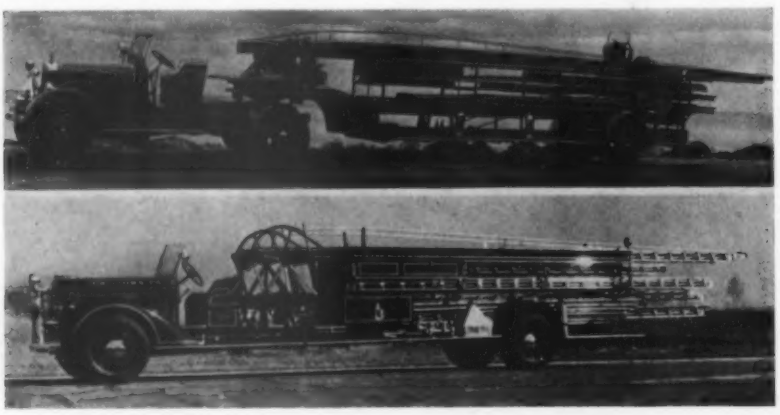
It was some time before full telephone service was restored.

Vicksburg Helps Save Town

A frantic call, "Help! The town is burning up," was received by the Fire Department of Vicksburg, Miss., from the town of Edwards eighteen miles away. The call came at 5 a.m., recently.

A pumper manned by eight firemen and accompanied by Chief Fuller was soon on its way through a torrential rain. Thirty minutes after the company left Vicksburg, it had water flowing on the fire and the town was soon declared out of danger. The company returned at 8 a.m.

The town of 750 persons lost its Catholic and Methodist churches. It was the worst fire that the town experienced since 1908.



Two Recent Deliveries of Aerial Ladders

The photographs show two aerial trucks recently delivered by Peter Pirsch & Cons Co., Kenosha, Wis. Upper, an 85-foot hydro-mechanical aerial ladder delivered to Chattanooga, Tenn., and lower, a Junior Aerial Ladder delivered to Lewistown, Pa.

THE M·S·A FIREMAN'S HELMET!

BETTER IN EVERY WAY

The M.S.A. Fireman's Helmet has all the good qualities in the book: strength, light weight, cool comfort, smart good looks! It is highly fracture-resistant, non-conductive to electricity and immune to softening from water, chemicals, perspiration or heat. The wide protecting brim has a reinforced edge, and heavy ribs on the crown add strength against blows. Comfort features include cushioned sweatband, shock-absorbing hammock, self-ventilation. Zippered ear-lugs are quickly attached or removed, and a readily adjusted chinstrap simplifies wearing helmet over gas-mask. ● The M. S. A. Fireman's Helmet is available in standard black or officer's white. We will gladly demonstrate its superior features to any interested Department, without obligation.

MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY
BRADDOCK, THOMAS & MEADE STS: PITTSBURGH, PA.

District Representatives in Principal Cities

M. S. A. Products include Breathing Apparatus . . . Inhalators . . . Comfo Respirators . . . Masks of all types . . . Gas Indicators . . . Gas Detectors . . . Safety Goggles . . . Protective Hats and Caps . . . Edison Electric Cap Lamps . . . Safety Clothing . . . First Aid Equipment. Descriptive Bulletins will be sent on request.

THE lightest weight fire hose made and you can bet fire chiefs and their men appreciate that when carrying LIN-LINED up high ladders.

LIN-LINED is tough enough to stand the hardest usage and it will not mildew under any condition.

Every fire department needs some LIN-LINED Hose. why not order some today?

AMERICAN FIRE HOSE COMPANY
South and Sixth Streets, Passaic, N. J.

THIS OFFER SHOULD APPEAL TO EVERY FIREMAN!

We don't believe any such offer was ever made before . . . an outfit that will keep you comfortably warm and dry in the most severe weather for only $22.35. Read the descriptions then act AT ONCE.

MIDWESTERN
Firemen's Coat and Bunker Pants
Combination Suit No. 101

Coat No. 331 and bunker pants No. 341 . . . any size pants, coat up to 35-in. length . . . equipped with detachable wool linings and the famous Midwestern safety snaps that cannot possibly catch on anything. Material in linings, 86 per cent pure wool; linings edged with reinforced rubberized fabric; coat has two outside pockets with snap fasteners; flexible, elastic inner sleeves for wrists—keeps out water, cold and sparks; corduroy lined collar on coat; pants equipped with cloth crotch pads for pole sliding . . . and many other exclusive Midwestern features that make this extra-serviceable outfit most desirable.

MIDWESTERN MFG. CO.
Mackinaw, Illinois

FALSE ALARMS

HANGOVER

One of the boys had not only dined after the meeting was over, but it may be said that he dined too well. He was the leftover at the bar. His friends had deserted him.

As he started back towards the hotel, a dragon ran in circles all around him. Whichever way he went there was the dragon, sometimes the tail bumped against him, and sometimes he could see the glare of its eyes. Finally the fellow lost his patience.

Pointing his finger at the frisky dragon, he said:

"Look here, young fellow. If you're not careful, I'll take a Bromo-Seltzer and get rid of you."

How was the bride to know who was the best man at her wedding when only her husband went on the honeymoon.

TOO COOPERATIVE

The tillerman at the truck company was having wife trouble. There is nothing like a fire company for good sympathetic understanding, and it was not long before a buddie was at his side trying to find a solution to the situation.

Finally the idea came.

"Listen, fellah, if you would just take your wife into your confidence and tell her everything, you'd get some place."

But the tillerman knew his wife.

"I know it. I'd get to the place they take you in an ambulance."

When the desk man was asked how his wife was coming along with her driving, he replied, "She took a turn for the worse last week."

ONE HIT

The special committee was meeting with the English teacher of the local high school. It had been the custom for several years for the volunteers to present a play. The teacher was helping the committee to select a play that would meet their taste.

She said, "Now here is a story that may be suitable. Here is the plot. A midnight scene. The two burglars creep stealthily towards the house. They scale a wall and force open a window of the house. As they enter the room, the clock strikes one."

Breathlessly some one asked, "Which one?"

Gerrity was sporting a black eye. He went to a dance and was struck by the beauty of the place.

THE EVIDENCE

Only those who have spent some years in a small community can fully appreciate the manner in which the Fire Department functions as a social center. And along with the volunteers, there is also the group known as the Ladies Auxiliary.

It was at one of the gatherings sponsored by the auxiliary that the following incident happened.

For some time, the lady in charge had tried to coax a member of the volunteers to sing. She finally succeeded. After the song was over, she came up to the singer, with a smiling face, and unthinkingly said:

"Now, Mr. Harper, you must never tell me again that you cannot sing—I know now."

An up and rising young business man was shocked at the circular which read: "Take your typewriter with you on your vacation." Then he remembered that by many they are called stenographers and secretaries.

OUT FOR REVENGE

The house physician was making a tour of the ward with the nurse.

"What is this new case?" he asked.

"He's a fireman," explained the nurse. "A brick fell on him while at a fire. We're having a hard time with him. We can't keep him quiet. He want's to go back to the fire."

"Go back to the fire?"

"Yes, doctor. He says he knows the fellow who hit him."

A bird in the hand is bad table manners.

ACCORDING TO ORDERS

Misfortune always seems to favor the poor, and so besides losing much of his personal property in a fire, the man of the household was injured internally. Through the kindness of the Chief, the department physician called at the temporary home and after seeing the patient, ordered him to bed for a few days.

On his next visit, he asked the wife: "How is your husband getting on?"

"Oh, doctor, I do wish you'd change his medicine," she pleaded.

The doctor asked, "Isn't it doing him any good?"

"I don't know, doctor, but we have such a time getting him in and out of the bath."

"Bath?" he questioned in amazement.

"Yes sir. It says on the bottle of medicine you sent, 'One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day in water.'"

CHANGED PLANS

The Captain was surveying the condition of the pumper. He was not satisfied with it. He called over one of the men.

"I thought you said that you would finish this job if you worked all afternoon."

"Yes sir. But I didn't work all afternoon."

FOR FAMILY USE

While in most sections of the country, firemen distributed rebuilt toys at the holiday season, in this city, the firemen decided to establish a fund to provide medical care for the needy. In this enterprise many of the medical men of the town cooperated whole-heartedly.

One of the needy children in school was being examined to see if he had defective eyesight. He was told that he should wear glasses.

"I have glasses, but I don't wear them because I might break them. My mom is wearing them."

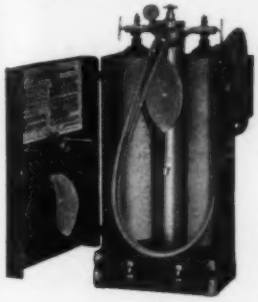
The doctor became interested.

"Were the glasses made for you or for your mother?"

"Neither," answered the boy. "They were made for pop."

--Drawing by "Art" Espy

"First Water"



A RELIABLE LIFE-GUARD

Protecting the LIVES of YOUNG and OLD from the ever-increasing menace of ASPHYXIA.

●

The E. & J. RESUSCITATOR, INHALATOR and ASPIRATOR combination offers every City, Town and Community LIFE INSURANCE it will truly appreciate.

For particulars, write

E. & J. MANUFACTURING COMPANY
GLENDALE, CALIF.

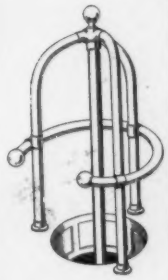
WHEN SECONDS COUNT

be sure and have the Best Equipment

SLIDING POLES
METAL WELL-HOLE DOORS *and* DOOR OPENERS
METAL SHEATH ELECTRIC HOIST *for* HOSE TOWER

Write us today.

J. M. LOEFFLER
132 N. 4th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



LOEFFLER SLIDING POLES

The SAMUEL EASTMAN Co.

of CONCORD, N. H.

Give You a Partial List of Their

EASTMAN PRODUCTS

DELUGE GUNS
DELUGE SETS
AERIAL LADDER
NOZZLES
PLAY PIPES
AUTOMATIC VALVE
SIAMESE
BOX TYPE SUCTION STRAINERS
HYDRANT GATES
PERFECTION NOZZLE HOLDERS
ANGLE NOZZLES
And many other types of fittings

All Guns and Play Pipes fitted with Barker Patented Stream Perfectors upon request.

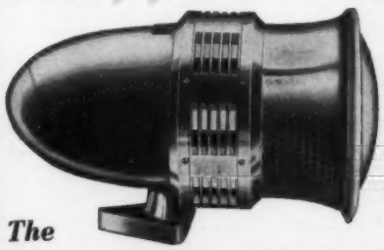
Why not write in for samples? Look for quality when you buy Eastman's

HEWITT-GUTTA PERCHA FIRE HOSE

A complete line, including
Wax Treated - Solid Multiple Woven
AND
Single and Double Jacket Hose

Manufactured by
HEWITT RUBBER CORPORATION
BUFFALO, N. Y.
"Territories Available"

ATTENTION — *EVERYBODY!*



HEAR *and* SEE IT!

A powerful Siren and Flashing Light combined. Free rolling, sturdy. Guaranteed electrically and mechanically. Write for Bulletin.

The
No. 30 SIRENLITE

The STERLING SIREN FIRE ALARM CO., Inc.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

On Incipient Fires—
THE FASTEST KNOWN EXTINGUISHING AGENT

LUX
SNUFFS OUT FIRE

● *Here's why —*

There's less damage when the fire's put out fast. Use LUX extinguishers and the fastest known extinguishing agent — Lux snow-and-gas.

There's less damage because Lux extinguishers do no damage. No wetting, no mess, no fumes.

On incipient fires — on all electrical and flammable liquid fires — use Lux extinguishers. **Lux cuts loss figures!**

Walter Kidde & Company
520 West Street — Bloomfield, N. J.

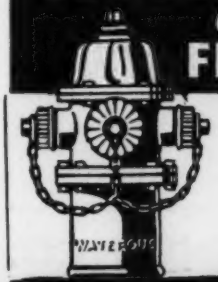
Why wait until you buy new equipment-

GET YOUR **ATLAS LIFE SAVING NET NOW!**

ALSO TRAINING NETS AND LIFE BELTS

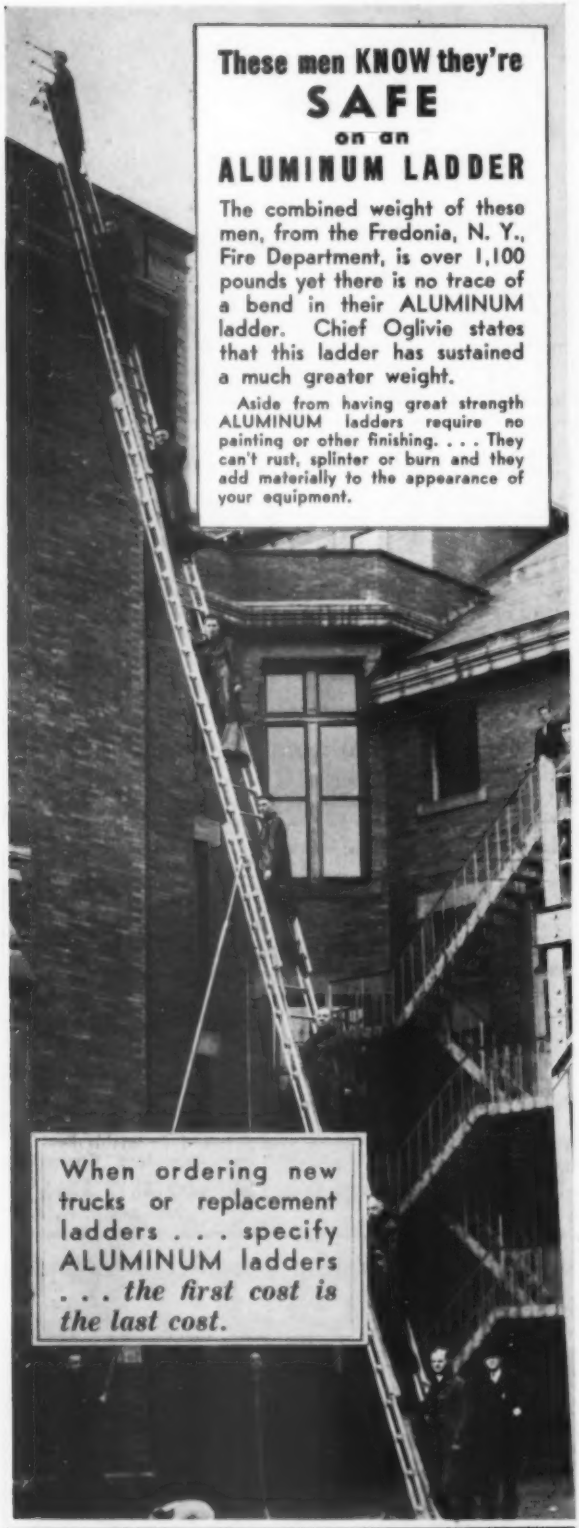
ATLAS FIRE EQUIPMENT CO.
22 WARREN STREET — NEW YORK

WATEROUS COMPRESSION FIRE HYDRANTS



Waterous Dependable
ESTABLISHED 1886

WATEROUS COMPANY - ST. PAUL


These men KNOW they're
SAFE
on an
ALUMINUM LADDER
The combined weight of these men, from the Fredonia, N. Y., Fire Department, is over 1,100 pounds yet there is no trace of a bend in their ALUMINUM ladder. Chief Oglivie states that this ladder has sustained a much greater weight.
Aside from having great strength ALUMINUM ladders require no painting or other finishing. . . . They can't rust, splinter or burn and they add materially to the appearance of your equipment.
When ordering new trucks or replacement ladders . . . specify ALUMINUM ladders . . . the first cost is the last cost.

ALUMINUM LADDER CO.
121 Fifth Avenue, Tarentum, Pa.

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MAY, 1938

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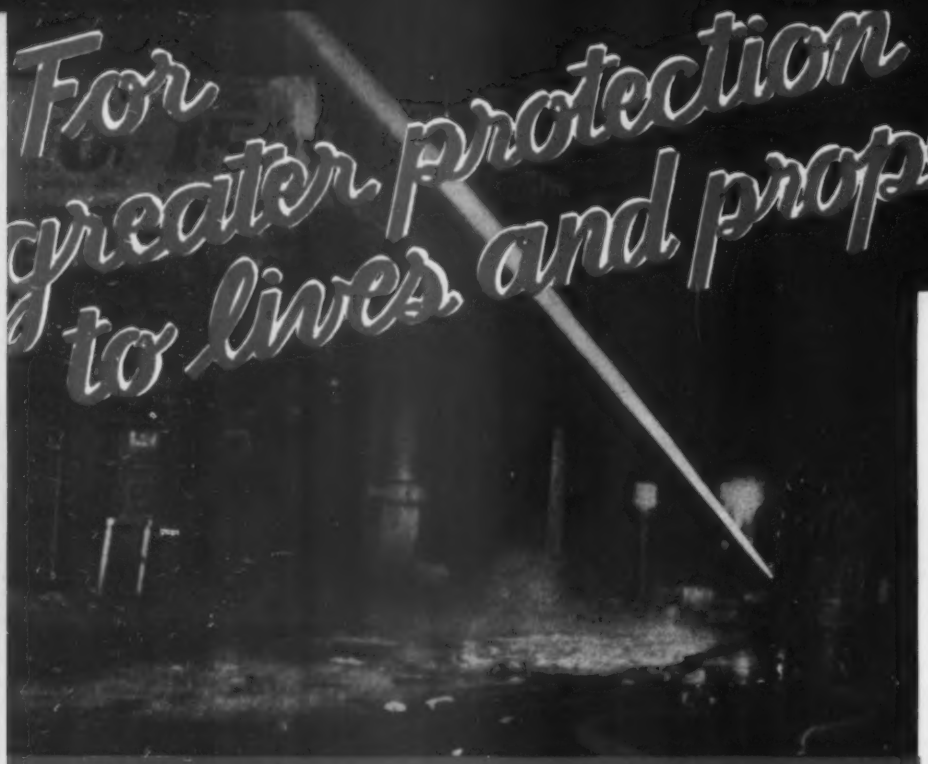
3 More PIRSCH AERIALS for WASHINGTON, D.C.

In addition to the above Washington has in service 2-85' Pirsch Aerials and 6-Pirsch Pumping Engines—with one additional 100' Aerial (All-Metal Ladder) now on order—a total of twelve pieces.

Pirsch has built more All-Powered Aerials than all other American manufacturers combined.

PETER PIRSCH & SONS CO.
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

For greater protection to lives and property



SPECIFY EUREKA *Streamlined* FIRE HOSE

Multiple Woven construction of Eureka "Streamlined" Fire Hose makes the hose stronger, safer to handle, more dependable in action. The fabric is made circular and each cord is woven into the fabric under uniform suspended weight tension. All plies are bound together into one solid homogeneous fabric by one operation of the loom instead of being separate, as in loose-jacketed hose.

Be Sure of your fire hose

Be Sure that it will stand up under all conditions of service—that it will protect the lives of your firemen and the lives and homes of the people in your community, and lastly, be sure that it's Eureka.

Eureka, with the most complete line of quality fire hose ever made and over 60 years of manufacturing experience, is the largest producer of fire hose in the country. You will be sure, and safe with Eureka.

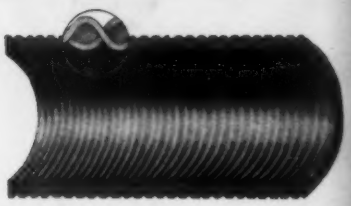
Call in a Eureka Representative and let him know your hose needs.

**Also, let your Eureka Representative know if you would like one of the Eureka Daily Fire Report Books, or write direct to*

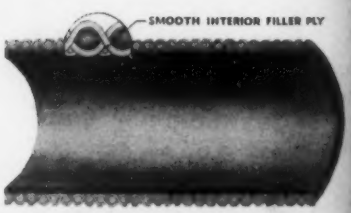
EUREKA FIRE HOSE

Division of United States Rubber Products, Inc

1790 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.



• In the ordinary type of fire hose there is no Smooth-Interior Filler-Ply to fill the valleys in the weave of the inner jacket. As a result, when the hose is subjected to hydraulic pressure, the rubber lining is forced back into these valleys, giving the interior of the hose a corrugated or "washboarded" waterway. The "wash board" condition causes excessive friction loss.



• The Smooth-Interior Filler-Ply is an exclusive Eureka development. An individual set of warp and weft cords completely fills the valleys of the inner jacket, making the surface of that jacket perfectly smooth and level. There are no valleys into which the rubber lining can recede when hydraulic pressure is applied. In Eureka "Streamline" Fire Hose you are always sure of a smooth waterway and a minimum of friction loss.

• Eureka *new* and *better* rubber lining with improved lap-seam . . . 4 plies of specially developed long-lived rubber . . . calendered into one homogeneous body proved far superior by the Bomb Test—a scientific method of predetermining the aging characteristics of rubber goods.

• All Fabrics used in the different brands of Eureka Fire Hose are antiseptically treated to prevent the formation of mildew and rot. The exclusive mildew repellent solution used does not add to the weight of the hose nor make the hose hard to handle.